Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

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NAVAL MOBILE FORCE CITED FOR OPERATION IN DUTCH HARBOR AREA

Blasted Greatest Yankee Base Against Japan In Aleutians

PARALYZED ENEMY

Smashed Foe Warships, Aircraft; Greatly Facilitated Subsequent Moves There

Mobile Force No. X X of the Imperial Navy which in June last year repeatedly attacked Dutch Harbor, the main military base of the United States in the Aleutians, and destroyed most of the warships, other ships and aircraft held in readiness there was cited and the matter was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. Monday.

The communique follows:

"Upon Mobile Force No. X X which in June, 1942 repeatedly attacked Dutch Harbor, the greatest military base of the enemy in the Aleutians, destroyed most of the enemy warships, other ships and aircraft found there and demolished the military establishments in that locality, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet has conferred the following citation and the matter has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"To Mobile Force No. X X:

"I hereby issue a citation in recognition of your distinguished service in contributing substantially to the success of the subsequent operations by repeatedly attacking Dutch Harbor in June, 1942, braving the thick fog and rough weather prevailing in the Aleutians, thereby destroying the greater part of the enemy warships, ships of other descriptions, aircraft and military establishments.

March 15, 1943.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet"

The following is an outline of the action in which the aforementioned mobile force distinguished itself:

"(1) Mobile Force No. X X late on the night of June 3, 1942 advanced to the waters off Dutch Harbor, the greatest military base of the enemy in the Aleutians. For many days the area had been shrouded by thick fog and the weather was extremely rough but the mobile force dispatched an air raid unit in spite of this.

"(2) Before daybreak on June 4, the air raid unit appeared over the Dutch Harbor area where there were fog and rain mingled with hail and thick clouds at an altitude of only 100 meters. The raiders, however, succeeded in breaking through this heavy curtain and emerged clear over the enemy ground. Swooping down on the enemy in a daring attack, they demolished a radio station and blew up and set on fire two groups of oil tanks and three groups of newly-built munition warehouses. As the weather steadily grew worse, however, the attack was discontinued and it was renewed on the following day.

Special Attack Unit

"(3) The weather remained ugly on June 5 and it was thought advisable to organize a special attack unit. This unit braved the storm and appeared over Dutch Harbor. Ignoring the furious anti-aircraft gunfire, all the planes of the unit carried out a daring attack on the enemy military establishments and set on fire a flying boat hangar, piers in the harbor, and various structures for military use in the neighborhood. They sank a large-sized oil tanker alongside a pier. On the way back to the home base they encountered an enemy fighter unit and in a thrilling air battle they sent down 10 of the enemy planes.

"(4) Mobile Force No. X X, meanwhile, on June 4 and 5 received several torpedo and bomb attacks but maneuvered out of range. The Imperial warship X X shot down a heavy bomber that came attacking. The air unit of the Mobile Force in the engagement of June 5 brought down 10 enemy planes. Besides these, the same unit in the engagements on June 4 and 5 shot down eight flying boats and one heavy

(Continued on Page 3)

Foe Submarine Which Fired On Fishing Boat Is Blasted

American Craft That Cruelly Attacked Unarmed 20-Ton Ship Meets Nemesis Soon After in the Shape of A Japanese Destroyer on Patrol Duty

By SHINICHI SAKAGAMI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH.—The devilish brutality of the enemy, America, is now an old story. The northern waters formed the scene of one of the acts of inhumanity for which America has gained world-wide notoriety.

An American submarine fell upon a small unarmed fishing boat, not more than 20 tons, fired at it, and behaved as dastardly as one could imagine. It was not long before the enemy craft was spotted by a Japanese destroyer on patrol duty. Swift was Heaven's vengeance. Almost directly it was discovered, it was done away with.

It was the night of a certain day of a certain month. The Japanese destroyer X X, patrolling the northern waters, heard the boom of a gun far off on the sea. It proceeded in the direction from which the sound was heard, just to see what it was all about.

There was a flash on the horizon. It lit the sky for a moment. As our destroyer approached, it found that it was a Japanese fishing boat.

Caught Fire

The boat had caught fire, after it had been fired on by the enemy. The destroyer quickly prepared for the rescue of the boat in trouble.

As it was about to start work, it discovered an enemy submarine near about the boat.

The blood of all the crew of the destroyer stirred. They resolved to get even with the enemy.

The enemy fire on the fishing boat was unceasing.

Each gun fired by the enemy at the boat heightened the indignation of our men on the destroyer.

The enemy was not aware of our destroyer which was getting near to it in front. Its attention was monopolized by what was going on before it.

Our vessel went on, and as it came well within range, its guns began to roar. The marksmanship was unerring.

The enemy was taken aback.

Hearty Laugh

At this the men on the destroyer had a hearty laugh. They could see the enemy sailors rush to the narrow hatches in utter confusion. The next moment the enemy craft began to submerge. There was an interval of about 15 minutes.

Then our men were startled to see the enemy submarine come up to the surface of the sea under their very noses.

The periscope was visible two meters above the water's surface. Our men could not understand the enemy who had got it into its head to show itself so close to our men with the periscope visible above the water.

As I learned afterward from an officer, the enemy craft had already been damaged by our guns.

The craft submerged.

But it was evident that the enemy wanted to come up again to the surface. My informant, the officer, concluded from the fact that the enemy had the periscope two meters above the water, instead of just above the surface that there must have been a panic in the craft before it thought of coming up to the surface.

Drop Depth Charges

At the sight of the periscope our men on board the destroyer dropped a number of depth-charges. The surface of the water could be seen to rise.

Then there was the sound of explosions.

The next moment the periscope toppled sideways. The enemy vessel now was falling sideways. Then there was no more of the enemy.

Our heroes on the destroyer were overjoyed, clapped hands, and shouted Banzai.

They had never before seen an enemy submarine sink so clearly.

The fishing boat which had caught fire went down very soon. A certain numer of men on the fishing boat were killed by the enemy fire. All the other members were saved, thanks to the timely steps taken by the destroyer.

THAILAND PUTS EMPHASIS ON COTTON CULTIVATION

Premier Phibun Also Encourages Raising of Castor Beans, Garlic

Domei

BANGKOK, August 9.—The Home Ministry today issued an order to governors of various provinces in Thailand, according to the wishes of Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, requesting greater emphasis be laid on cotton cultivation instead of rice.

The order stipulates that whereas land is unsuitable for cotton, castor beans, garlic and vegetables should be cultivated, and in areas rich in grassland stock-raising should be encouraged.

In this connection, the Ministry of Agriculture authorities declared that cotton cultivation is more profitable for farmers as they can obtain a harvest amounting to 50 bahts for every two-fifths of an acre compared to 25 bahts for rice.

Hata Ends Inspection

Domei

NANKING, August 9.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, who had been inspecting North China and Mengchiang since August 2 returned here on August 7, the press section of the Expeditionary Forces announced today.

Sawada Presents Credentials

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, August 9.—Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, presented his credentials to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State, at his official residence at 3:30 p.m. today.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BURMA

His Majesty the Emperor graciously instructed Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu to convey His Imperial Majesty's felicitations on Burma's independence. Accordingly, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu immediately sent instructions to Ambassador Renzo Sawada directing him to deliver His Imperial Majesty's felicitations to the Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw.

Prime Minister Ba Maw had recently requested Foreign Minister Shigemitsu to convey Burma's deepest gratitude to His Majesty the Emperor for His gracious solicitude regarding Burma's independence.

GREAT STRIDES MADE BY ITALY IN HOME UNITY

Increasingly Clearer That It Is Resolved to Carry on War as Proclaimed by Cabinet

PARLIAMENT WILL CONVENE

Fascist Influence Wiped Out; Nation Determined to Expel Foes at Its Front Doors

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, August 8.—The lapse of two weeks since the establishmennt of the Badoglio Administration has made it increasingly clear that Italy is determined to carry on the war as was proclaimed by the new cabinet immediately after its formation.

Significant in this connection is the fact that the Badoglio Administration has declared that the Parliament will be convened four months after the termination of the war. This proclamation can be understood to indicate the Administration's idea that Parliamentarian Government and internal liberty can be restored only after Italy has attained freedom in its relations with foreign countries. To be more exact, it points to the principle that to attain liberty, the aggressors pressing at the front door of Italy, Britain and America, must first be driven away.

Just two weeks after the emergence of the new cabinet, Italy is now undergoing a rapid change from an "old order" to a "new order." With the proclamation of new regulations which daily appear in local journals, the tint of Fascism which has permeated every corner of this country during the last 20 years of Fascist rule is being wiped out daily. Almost all organizations connected with Fascism have been dissolved or abolished and their members including those of the University Fascista have snatched off their Fascist badges.

The new Government with the people's confidence and absolute trust of the fighting services behind it, has thus succeeded in carrying out the great renovation rapidly at this most precarious moment.

Investigate Properties

Political criminals estimated to number 4,000, many of whom are anti-Fascist, have been released. Meanwhile, in the field of justice, a special committee has been formed for the specific purpose of investigating personal properties during the Fascist rule from 1922 up to July this year. With the austere authority of the Justice Ministry, the same committee is confiscating the properties of some of the former Fascist leaders who used to gain unreasonable incomes.

Noteworthy in this connection, however, is the fact that the present Administration is not out to exterminate everything concerned with Fascism. Former Premier Benito Mussolini and other Fascist leaders are under the protection of the authorities for maintaining internal order. Not a single person has so far exiled himself abroad though Britain and America have clamored on the issue. Nor has any influential anti-Fascist element ever returned home from abroad.

All in all, the military administration proclaimed by the present Government can be understood to be aimed at precluding all activities of heterogeneous elements which might disturb the internal unity in wartime Italy.

13 GENDARME BRANCHES CREATED IN PHILIPPINES

To Give Advice to Filipinos As Well as to Work for Crime Prevention

Domei

MANILA, August 9.—The Japanese gendarmerie in the Philippines recently established branch stations at 13 places, including Manila City, and at Bagbag and Marikina, both in Rizal Province not only for maintenance of peace and order but for promotion of the welfare of the Filipino people.

In conformity with the wishes of the Japanese Military authorities in the Philippines to give the Filipinos full protecton, the newly-established gendarmerie stations, besides attending to crime prevention, will give proper advice to the people in their personal affairs.

The Filipino people are expressing their sincere gratitude for the help given by the gendarmerie even in the management of their personal affairs, it is said.

Fujiyama Made Chairman

Aiichiro Fujiyama has been named chairman of the committee preparing for the establishment of the commercial, industrial, and economic council of Tokyo Metropolis. The council is expected to be inaugurated about September 5.

Aoki Meets Hoshino

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, visited Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino at 3:40 p.m. on Monday at the official residence of the Prime Minister and conferred with him.

F.I.C. Indians Meet

Domei

HANOI, August 9.—Some 100 Indian patriots representing the Indian residents in northern French Indo-China gathered at the residence of the vice-president of the Hanoi Indian Association and prayed for the early realization of India's independence today.

RALLY IS HELD TO EXTEND AID TO FREE INDIA

300 Representatives of National Organizations Hold Mass Meeting

PRESIDED OVER BY MIZUNO

Resolves to Cooperate Indian Independence Movement—Full Support Promised

A grand rally for manifesting Japan's vigorous cooperation in the Indian Independence Movement was held at 1:30 p.m. on Monday at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi with an attendance of 300 representatives of various national movement organizations under the banner of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association including the Manhood Corps of the same Association, the Japan Patriotic Industrialists' Association, the Nippon Women's Association and the National Labor Service Association.

Observance of national group rites opened the meeting which was presided over by Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Secretary-General of the East Asia Development General Headquarters.

An address by Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association followed and subsequently a proclamation was read by the delegate from the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

A resolution and a cable message of encouragement were read respectively by the representatives of the Nippon Women's Association and the Patriotic Industrialists' Association and the Patriotic Industrialists' Association.

Stirring Speeches

Delegates from the participating organizations then made stirring speeches expressing encouragement toward the Indian fighters for freedom. The gathering was closed at 3 p.m. with three cheers of Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor and hurrahs for India.

It is generally expected that the holding of this rally will give impetus to the nation-wide movement of the Japanese people for extending moral support to India's cause for independence.

Meanwhile, the proceedings of the meeting were broadcast at home and abroad by electro-transcription.

The resolution passed by the assembly reads as follows:

"One year has elapsed since Mahatma Gandhi launched his last anti-British movement at the risk of death and now, Subhas C. Bose is about to carry out an armed drive with the Indian National Army he has organized.

"We tender our heart-felt respect and sympathy to the Indian people for their heroic determination to rise in armed conflict simultaneously within and outside India in defiance of the cruel oppression meted them by the ruthless British.

Express Resolve

"All the national movement organizations of Japan hereby express their resolve to concentrate the total strength of the entire nation and, with confidence in sure victory, expell outrageous Britain and America from the area of Greater East Asia thereby to offer cooperation to the Indian national movement.

"This is our resolve."

The proclamation was, in gist, as follows:

"Rise, Indians! Rise and smash your insatiable aggressors. Rescue your great leaders from the poisonous hands of the British and join the Indian National Army under the command of Subhas C. Bose.

"Not only Japan but all the peoples of East Asia are supporting you in the fight against the common enemy. Rise, Indians! The goal of your sanguinary strifes is near at

(Continued on Page 3)

13 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK BY NAVY OFF SOLOMONS; 20 PLANES ALSO BAGGED

Enemy Planes Beaten Off In Attack on Madang Area

Imperial Ground Forces Down 3 Aircraft and Capture 4 Fliers; Nippon Air Units Bomb U.S. Base on Rendova Island

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 9.—The Imperial Forces in the vicinity of Madang, northern New Guinea, beat off an enemy air raid last Thursday morning, after downing three planes and capturing four enemy fliers.

As the enemy planes approached their objectives in the vicinity of Madang, the Japanese anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns immediately opened furious fire on the raiders. Surprised by the hot and furious reception the 12 enemy B-25 bombers and 16 P-38 fighters began to flee for safer skies, but only after losing three of their number.

The four enemy fliers that were captured included an American company commander, a certain Major Cox, two other commissioned officers and one non-commissioned officer.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 8.—Japanese Air Units some time after noon, Saturday, mass-raided Rendova Island and bombed the American base there, the anti-Axis headquarters for the southwestern Pacific announced today, a wire from Melbourne reveals.

Hostile Destroyer Sent to Bottom in Fight Off Kulambangra

RENDOVA IS BOMBED

4 Transports, 8 Landing Boats And 5 Fighters Blasted by Nippon Air Units

Imperial Navy units, in operations in the Solomons area on August 6, sank one enemy destroyer, four transports and eight landing boats, heavily damaged another transport, and shot down at least 20 planes, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Monday.

The enemy destroyer was sent to the bottom by an Imperial Navy destroyer unit in an engagement with an enemy destroyer squadron supported by aircraft and torpedo-boats off Kulambangra Island on the night of August 6, the communique said.

The communique follows:

"(1) An Imperial Navy destroyer unit gave battle to an enemy destroyer squadron supported by aircraft and torpedo-boats in the waters west of Kulambangra on the night of August 6 and sank one of the enemy destroyers. In this engagement we suffered one destroyer sunk and another heavily damaged.

"(2) An Imperial Navy air fighter unit on August 6 intercepted 16 enemy fighters that came attacking Shortland Island and shot down 15 of them. We lost one plane.

"(3) An Imperial Navy air unit delivered an attack on the port of Rendova on August 6 and obtained the following results:

"Sunk: 2 medium-sized transports, 2 small-sized transports and some 8 landing boats.

"Damaged: 1 medium-sized transport, 1 tug-boat.

"Shot down: More than 5 fighters.

"In this attack, one plane of ours has not returned."

2 WAR COUNCILLORS ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

Appointment Revealed Monday Of Admiral Kondo and Vice-Admiral Nomura

The appointment of Admiral Nobutake Kondo and Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura as members of the Supreme War Council was announced by the Navy Ministry at 2 p.m. on Monday.

Since graduating from the Naval Staff College in 1918, Admiral Kondo has held various important naval posts including Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet and Director of the First Division of the Navy General Staff Office.

In 1937, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and in the following year, was appointed Supreme Naval Commander in the South China area. He distinguished himself in the landing operations on Hainan Island and the blockading of the South China coasts. In 1939, he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Navy General Staff and was transferred to a certain important post in September, 1941. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral on April 29 this year and has been on duty on actual battle fronts up to the present.

Vice-Admiral Nomura hails from Kagoshima Prefecture and is 59 years old. Since his graduation from the Navy Staff College, he has been the captain of the warship, Chogei, naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Germany, the captain of the warship, Kaga, President of the Submarine School, Commander of the Submarine Squadron, Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet and naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in China. In November, 1938, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral and appointed Supreme Naval Commander in the North China area and then was attached to the Navy General Staff Office.

SUBHAS BOSE IN BANGKOK

Confers With Premier Phibun and Others

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, August 9.—Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, met Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, when he visited Bangkok for the second time last Wednesday. Mr. Bose had been unable to meet the Thai Premier, who was absent on a tour, when he first came to this city. This time, he not only succeeded in meeting Premier Phibun, but also conferred with Japanese and other Axis officials.

Preceding the first anniversary of the British suppression of the Indian Independence Movement today, Mr. Bose made a stirring speech to bolster the morale for independence and anti-British movements at an Indian national meeting held in the auditorium of the Churaroncon University.

REICH PLANES SINK 10,000-TON VESSEL

19 Others Including 3 Enemy Warships Hit Off Bizerta, San Stefano, Catania

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—German planes heavily damaged three anti-Axis warships, sank one 10,000-ton class freighter and heavily damaged 16 other transports and freighters yesterday at Bizerta, San Stefano and off Catania, reports Karl Pragner, D.N.B. correspondent in Sicily.

In a daring nocturnal raid on the port of Bizerta, an enemy cruiser, a destroyer, and 15 transports and freighters aggregating 55,000 tons were heavily crippled.

Two of the large-sized freighters were seen listing heavily and three transports were observed still in flames 16 hours after the raid.

On the waters off Catania yesterday afternoon, German heavy bombers assaulted an enemy freighter of the 10,000-ton class that was convoyed by several warships. Despite the furious enemy anti-aircraft fires, the German planes blasted their prey with well-aimed missiles and sent the freighter to the bottom.

Meanwhile, a formation of German bomber and fighter planes effected a furious raid on San Stefano during broad daylight yesterday and scored several direct hits on an enemy cruiser and freighter.

Only Minor Skirmishes

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, August 8.—Only minor skirmishes occurred in Sicily on Saturday with quiet prevailing along most of the Sicilian front, D.N.B. reporter Karl Pragner disclosed today.

Of the situation on the Sicilian front Mr. Pragner reported:

1. The fighting in Sicily further subsided on Saturday. The American, British, and Canadian forces failed in their attempt in the central sector to break through the Axis positions and later began preparations for operations to follow, but these too were smashed by the Italo-German forces. At the present the Americans and Canadians are reorganizing in the area south of the Nebrodi Mountains and in the disirict by the Simeto River, southwest of Mount Etna. Those areas are hilly and it is regarded that a reorganization there will be extremely difficult.

2. The American and Canadian forces have suffered tremendous losses in the recent fighting. The basic reason for that is that contrary to the fact that the Axis forces are prepared for mountain fighting, the anti-Axis forces, with the exception of the British 8th Army, have equipment completely unsuited to that type of fighting and are therefore totally unprepared for it.

3. The Montgomery forces on the eastern coast, have still to begin their

(Continued on Page 3)

MANILA OFFICIALS FINISH TRAINING

Will Do Utmost for Building New Philippines

Domei

MANILA, August 9.—Ceremonies for the fourth graduating class were held today beginning at 10 a.m. at the Manila Officials Training Station, with officials of the Military Administration, and representatives from Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and Jose B. Laurel, Interior Commissioner and Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Commission, attending.

The officials of the Military Administration and the Filipino leaders stressed the importance of the responsibilities the new graduates were expected to bear. In answer, a representative of the graduates declared that his class would give its all for the building of the new Philippines. The ceremonies were closed at 11 a.m. with the graduates clad in white shirts and khaki trousers passing in review.

DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS

Wang Presides at Meeting Held in Shanghai

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, August 9.—President Wang Ching-wei who is now in Shanghai, presided at an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of National Defense held from 10 a.m. today at the private home of Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai. The council was attended by Ministers Chen Kung-po, Mei Szu-ping, Lin Pai-sheng, and Ting Mo-tun who are also staying in Shanghai.

Halifax for London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax will shortly leave for London in order to discuss important matters with his home government, it was announced on Saturday, according to a Washington telegram received here.

INDIANS DETERMINED TO FIGHT BRITISHERS

Patriots Crossing Border to Join National Army Under Bose—Spirit High in India

Indian patriots are crossing the border in ever increasing numbers to join the Indian National Army which has been organized by Subhas Chandra Bose for use in ousting the British from India in a move to set the Indian people free, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

A year has elapsed since Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, and other leaders of the Indian National Congress were jailed by the British authorities, the dispatch says.

In the interval changes have occurred in the world situation. The Indian people have worked themselves out of the attitude of offering passive resistance to Britain, and are developing the spirit of meeting the British oppressors with force. The thoughts of the Indian people are now concentrated on practicing what was preached by Mahatma Gandhi at the historic meeting of the Indian National Congress at Bombay on August 6 last year.

The gist of Gandhi's address was as follows:

"I still believe in non-cooperation. But the situation requires that the Indians should acquire force. The time has come for us, Indians, to rise in open revolt against British imperialism and to start a revolution."

Find Best Leader

In Subhas Chandra Bose the Indians keen on a liberated India find the man best fitted for the leadership of a movement to make India a free country by the use of force. Mr. Bose made his first appearance as a liberator of India at Shonan. He went to Burma when that country became independent.

From that time onward the thoughts of the mass of people in India were turned to him as the man who was to lead them toward victory in their struggle for independence. Information filtering through from India shows that the Indians in their own country are seething with indignation at Britain and that more and more Indians are crossing the border with the idea of joining the Indian National Army which is laying plans for an attack on the British in India.

Big Organization

The Free India News is the authority for the statement that the Indian National Army has already developed into an immense organization, a fact whose effect on India can be seen from the disposition the Indians in the British Army in India are developing to play fast and loose with discipline.

The intensive training to which the troops of the Indian National Army are undergoing is the occasion for all friends of the Indians to hope for the speedy arrival of the day when the Army will march on to India and with the assistance of Indians at home end forever the British rule which is a mockery of humanity.

STALIN'S AIMS DESCRIBED

Soviet Premier Seeks Control of Entire Europe, Says Duranty

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, August 8.—Premier Stalin intends to hoist the Red Flag over the whole of Europe after invading Germany.

Thus says Walter Duranty, an American newspaper correspondent who is well known as an expert on the Soviet Union, in a recent article written for the Palestine Post, concerning his meetings with Premier Stalin, according to a DNB dispatch received here from Smyrna today.

The article also stated that Stalin is aiming for possession of the three Baltic States and Petsamo in Finland, while in the south, he is after free passage through the Dardanelles, and an outlet to the Persian Gulf.

Finnish Council Meets

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—A council of great importance was held by the Finnish Government on Saturday at the official residence of the President, according to dispatches received here from Helsinki. Important military figures and leading civilians are said to have attended.

Doi Succeeds Kita

Shohei Doi, former Governor of Niigata Prefecture, has been appointed Chief of the Central Office of the Patriotic Commerce Association succeeding Soichiro Kita who has been made Director in the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Grand Rally for India

The Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi was the scene of a grand rally held on Monday by representatives of various national movement organizations for extending Japan's vigorous moral support to the Indian Independence Movement. The picture shows a scene at the meeting.

New Guinea Wilds Replete With Virgin Forest, Vines

Nippon Expedition Party Finds Jungle Trees Grow As High as 60 to 70 Meters; Discovers 20 Kinds Of Rattan, 3,000 Orchid Species

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Editor's Note: This is the second instalment of the article describing the trek through the New Guinea jungles by a Japanese expedition party.

We were awakened by the chirping of birds. The long, dangerous adventure was to start that morning. We armed ourselves with gaiters and rubber-soled Japanese 'tabi,' while the coolies were given their loads. Rice was put into bags and the paraphernalia for our investigations were packed into tins to prevent their ruin by moisture.

In no time we entered the virgin forest which skirted the coast. No sunshine penetrated the dense jungle, but through the interlacing foliage pale light flickered.

The Papuan guides, who walked at the head of the party, made their way over the pathless routes which were overrun by sprawling giant roots. It was not easy to zigzag through the thick forest. We had to keep our eyes continuously on the ground so as not to bump into the roots, which were as high as our own height. Our feet were often caught by smaller roots and vines which covered the ground like a gigantic cobweb. Our guides hacked a way through the undergrowth with their crude swords. After walking on level ground for some time we came upon a precipice, which we were forced to descend on hands and knees. Below spread another jungle. We asked the Papuans "Is this the path?" to receive the nonchalant reply, "Certainly." To them any place is a path where footprints can be found, no matter how densely wooded the area. They were accustomed to tramping through jungles, up steep cliffs and down precipitous slopes.

Enter Dense Jungles

The ground was covered with layers and layers of dead leaves. It was impossible to go on without the native guides as the jungle continued endlessly. We could easily be lost without any hope of retracing our path. The Papuans took great care to follow the marks carved here and there on tree trunks. They were so used to walking about in the woods that they led us in all directions without missing the trail. To us the place was like a labyrinth, but to the them it was familiar ground.

Whenever they mistook the way they would retrace their steps and find a new path. While walking they called out to one another at the top of their voices, which reverberated through the jungle like the roaring of lions. In response to the call other voices echoed through the wild expanse.

We did our utmost to keep pace with the Papuans, but in spite of their heavy loads they sped on lightly and nimbly leaving us far behind. We had to walk on and on without a minute's rest in order to catch up with them. No sooner did we overtake them than they again marched ahead. We were breathing hard and dripping with perspiration. Just then I likened myself to the knight-errant of yore who saw an old man walking ahead of him in the mountains; no matter how fast he walked he could not overtake the old man who was well acquainted with the mountain. We were no match with these men of the jungle in tramping through these deep woods.

Shortly after noon, we came upon a clear patch of ground. A rivulet, whose clear water gently lapped the sides, flowed nearby. The scorching sun was dazzlingly bright, and its rays were reflected on the ripples of water. We decided to spend the night there by the stream, and with the cooperation of the coolies built a simple hut to shelter us for the night.

Papuans Sing Hymns

The day fast gave way to twilight. Already at 4 o'clock a veil of darkness descended over the entire area, stealthily occupying the realm vacated by day. Crickets chirped in the undergrowth, while frogs croaked noisily. The Papuan coolies gathered in a tent and sang hymns in a chorus.

With the morning, the endless expanse of jungle spread before our eyes. The butterflies flirting with the gigantic trees intensified the atmosphere of enchantment. Rows and rows of huge tree trunks confronted us, and only when we looked overhead were we able to see branches and leaves. We passed through an actual tunnel of trunks.

The word 'jungle' brings to mind matted undergrowth and thick shrubs, but in the Southern areas jungles are nothing more than a wide stretch of forest, where no undergrowth is visible. The ground is overlaid by layers of fallen leaves, and no weeds can grow in this sunless spot just as the bottom of the sea is devoid of plants. Jungle trees stretch up and up in their search for sunshine, and after outgrowing neighboring trees, for the first time they put out branches and coats of leaves. It is not unseldom that one finds trees 40 to 50 meters high, while a few reach a height of 60 to 70 meters. Only the tops are decked with branches and leaves.

These trees must be supported by widely spread roots, which attain a length of from two to 10 meters, stretching out in all directions. Sometimes, however, the trees become top-heavy with too abundant a foliage and in the face of a heavy wind and rain topple over, one after another, shaking the ground for miles around. After many years they are assimilated into the soil. I was told that a short time previous to our trip some 20 to 30 Papuans were caught and killed by a falling tree.

Sometimes during the night we were awakened by a deafening sound, attesting to the premature death of a giant tree. On such occasions I could not help reflecting on the greatness of the Law of Nature which reigns over the whole world, not excepting remote jungle regions. It is a well-known fact that jungle trees do not live as long as other trees, the oldest being from 100 to 200 years old.

Another peculiarity of jungle trees is their covering of monstrous vines of some seven to eight inches diameter. These vines twine their way up the trees, also in search of sunshine. Often they shift from one branch to another, intertwining, coiling and clinging closely to each other to finally sprawl on the ground. It is impossible to discover where they begin and where they end, and thus constitute another mystery of the jungle.

A plant which attracted our attention was the rattan, spreading out in all directions. It is said that there are some 20 kinds of rattan, some of them being as long as 200 to 300 meters. The leaves and stems are covered with sharp thorns which pricked us and tore our shirts and trousers.

The jungle is also abundant in orchids. They do not grow on the ground but in crotch of trees, spread over massive rocks and hanging down precipices. In New Guinea, known as the treasure house of orchids, there are some 3,000 varieties.

In this desert of green, nothing but green foliage greeted us day in and day out. There were very few attractive flowers, and even insects were scarce. Due to this scarcity, allogamous flowers are few and those which bloom are mostly of the autogamous type.

No flowers so gorgeous and alluring as to tempt butterflies were to be seen. Those we saw were not so colorful and bright as to break the monotony of their surroundings. They were of a kind not to be found elsewhere, mostly growing on trunks and on big branches. A lone flower clinging to an enormous trunk some one to two meters in diameter gives one an unearthly feeling. This phenomenal flowering has been brought about by the fact that bees and butterflies, hampered by the thick foliage, cannot fly to the treetop and therefore these trees have had to bear flowers in regions where insects are able to freely and easily fly about.

(To be Continued)

American Airmen At Kweilin Base Get Dance Hall

Domei

CANTON, August 8.—In order to prevent the unruly behavior of the American airmen stationed in the Kweilin Air field, Kwangsi Province, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce recently has had to convert a Buddhist temple in Kweilin into a dance hall at the cost of 2,000,000 Yuan, the latest edition of the Kweilin Ta Kung Pao reported. The United States' airmen in Kweilin have become desperate owing to the frequent raids conducted by Japanese air units, and they have been creating social problems due to their unchecked misdemeanors, the journal added.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS DECIDED AT MEETING

State Loans, Creditors' Trust Firms Used in Purchasing Land and Other Items

The actual method of handling the so-called Special Settlements set forth in Article 3 of the Law Governing the Disposal of the Enterprise Adjustment Fund was decided upon at the Vice-Ministers' conference held on Monday.

Through Article 3, the Government, in purchasing land, buildings, bottoms, equipment, or rights, may order so-called special settlements through special Government loans, or the creditors' special trust companies. The Special Settlement Law will apply to amounts ¥30.000 or over, and the cases which will be excepted will be about similar to the instances already decided upon.

Concerning this the Finance Ministry made the following announcement:

"The main points of the handling of special settlements of the Government's payments for purchase under Article 3 of the laws governing the disposal of the Industrial Adjustment fund are as follows:

"(1) Payments of items the Government is purchasing which will be handled by the special settlement method:

a) Land, buildings, bottoms, facilities, and rights belonging to companies.

b) Land, buildings, bottoms, facilities, and rights owned by individuals in the industries being adjusted.

"When, however, in any of the above cases, it is clear from the start that cash is necessary, it will be possible to exclude the required amount from the special settlement method, limited only to cases in which there is no other method for getting capital and which correspond to the following:

a) When the cases apply to transfer expenses of sold equipment etc. or for operating expenses of the concerned cases accompanying, the deal; such as getting substitute equipment, etc.

b) When necessary for the creditor's living capital, or when it is necessary to apply it to the creditor's fund for occupational-shift. Certificates issued by the mayor of city, town, village, or the head of the ward or town office may be required when deemed necessary.

e) When it is to be applied to the payment of taxes (accompanying the transfer of equipment, in arrears, or imminently pending).

d) When there is the need to apply it to the payments issued to workers, such as retiring allowances, etc.

e) When it is to be applied to the reimbursement of liabilities. When, however, the creditor is a financial organ, the reimbursement will be carried out through the transfer of the corresponding special settlement credit.

f) When there are other reasons subsidiary to the above in which cash is truly necessary.

"(2) The amount of the credit of the Government's purchase payments which will come under the special settlement method:

"The amount which must be handled according to the Special Settlement Law is set as a fundamental principle at ¥30,000 or over, when a loan or payment at one time is ¥30,000 or over."

Rendova Island Is Surrounded By Coral Reefs and Crocodiles

Japanese Engineer Who Explored the Island Declares Conditions Defy Imagination—Jungles Are Dark As Night, Occupied by Elusive Natives

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE S. PACIFIC.—Jungles black as night, man-eating crocodiles, weird animals, elusive natives and gigantic fruit are the attractions of the island of Rendova in the Solomons, according to Shigeyuki Ouchi, who in the capacity of engineer to the X X unit, explored the island just before the American forces made a landing there.

Interviewed at his quarters at the front, Mr. Ouchi gave the following facts about Rendova:

Rendova is a little island which is surrounded by coral reefs, and its size is about one fourth that of Shikoku, being 15 kilometers east to west, and 30 kilometers north to south. The northern end of the island is about 10 kilometers from Munda.

The island is almost uninhabited. There are only about 50 or 60 huts standing on the island to house the natives. The inhabitants are so ingenious in hiding that Mr. Ouchi was unable to meet any of them.

The whole island is covered with giant trees several meters in circumference, to form a wild jungle into which the sun's rays seldom penetrate. The mountains run north to south, and the highest peak, 1,000 meters above sea level, reminds one of Mount Tsukuba. There is hardly any level land, and there are only a few palm groves along the beach.

Clear streams can be seen flowing into the sea at all points of the beach. These streams, remind one of ravines deep in the mountain country of Japan.

The air is dry. Crocodiles about 10 feet long live in the sea around the island. There is a weird-looking animal, like a hybrid between a monkey and a sloth, living on the island. When these animals are thrown into the sea, the crocodiles grab them in their jaws and submerge themselves in the water. Enemy aviators who parachuted from their planes into the sea, are certain to have been killed by these crocodiles.

The inhabitants, who never show themselves on the land, can be seen fighting the crocodiles if one watches carefully for them. It is a thrilling sight to see them furiously attacking the monster reptiles, according to Mr. Ouchi.

As for fruit, there are so many pineapples and papayas growing on the island, that one could never eat them up. The papayas are the size of watermelons. Mr. Ouchi says that Rendova Island is indeed a place that the people in Japan would have trouble in trying to imagine.

CHINESE FEDERATION IS FOUNDED IN JAVA

Opening Ceremony Held in Djakarta—Members to Cooperate in Reconstruction

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 8.—The opening ceremony of the Federation of the Chinese Associations in Djakarta was formally held here today. The number of the members of the newly-organized Federation totals more than 20,000.

The newly-formed federation, which forms the spearhead of the activities of all Chinese residents numbering 800,000 residing in Java will extend every possible cooperation to the Japanese toward the construction of new Java.

It is recalled that the preparatory committee for the organization of the above Federation was formed in September last year. This committee ever since its formation has been extending its best cooperation to the Japanese Military Administration authorities.

"The recent activities of the Chinese merchants in Djakarta can be summed up as follows:

1. Besides the subsidy from the Djakarta Special Municipality, the Chinese merchants in Djakarta recently contributed several ten thousands guilders for the relief of the needy. They are monthly furnishing money and foodstuffs to over 7,000 people who need relief. They are also making efforts for the relief of the unemployed. With a capital outlay of 10,000 guilders they established here a rope-making factory in April this year and have given jobs to more than 200 people. More recently, they have established a home to give aid to the poor.

2. Since April this year they have been managing in Djakarta a Japanese language school. At present 170 Chinese are learning the Japanese language at the above school, and so far, as many as 280 people have graduated from the Japanese language school.

3. Simultaneously, the Chinese merchants here by mobilizing the Chinese residents as well as Chinese students have been extending positive cooperation with the Japanese Military authorities for the construction of new Java.

4. They have also recently established a committee for the movement relative to the destruction of the Anglo-American influence. This committee through newspapers and posters has greatly contributed toward impressing the Chinese people in Java of the vital necessity of destroying all Anglo-American influences.

5. In April this year the Chinese merchants contributed 220,000 guilders to the Japanese Military Administration authorities, and it is further expected that the Chinese merchants will shortly contribute an additional 30,000 guilders.

FOOD CONTROL DRIVE STARTED IN N. CHINA

Political Commission to Enlighten People on Significance of New Policy

Domei

PEKING, August 9.—With a view to uprooting Communism in North China completely and also to solving the food problem, the North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to launch an intensive movement throughout North China with the aid of the Japanese Embassy office here, it was learned today.

The Bureau of Information of the North China Political Affairs Commission issued the following announcement yesterday:

In order to expedite the reconstruction of North China, the North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to enlighten the people on the true significance of Japan's new policy toward China so that the Chinese people may fulfill their respective duties with renewed enthusiasm.

In view of the fact that, owing to their ignorance, the farmers are apparently misunderstanding the food control now being effected by the Commission, every available opportunity will be taken by the Commission to enlighten them on the policy pursued by the Commission regarding the control.

All local government officials, including police force, village heads and others who are caught using corruptive measures to exploit the farmers, shall be drastically dealt with.

All governors shall be held responsible for the supply of the full quotas of wheat flour alloted to them and shall be either rewarded or punished according to results obtained.

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JAPANESE TO STUDY INDONESIA CUSTOMS

One Means to Create Unity, Peace With Islanders—To Pick Experts

With the object of achieving unity, co-prosperity, peace and order in the social life of the Indonesians, the General Department of the Military Administration is at present engaged in making an exhaustive study of the various customs of the native population, declared the Sumatra Sinbun.

"The efforts that are being made by the Japanese authorities offer a sharp contrast to the methods employed by the Dutch and the British who utilized the customs and religions of the people to attain their political aspirations," the paper said. "They encouraged conflicts and disagreements among the people which enabled them to control the masses with their well-known policy of 'divide and rule.'"

The paper continued:

"The Dutch and the English also studied our customs and religions but their aim was entirely different to that of Japan. It is with great pleasure that we hear of the interest which is being displayed by the Military Administration as it is otherwise impossible to create a well-balanced relationship between the native population and the Japanese people on the island.

"It is also stated that one of the best methods to comfort the people is to find means by which they are provided with the daily necessities of life. In this connection, it is also very important to permit the native population to continue their daily work and not to interfere with it.

"It is reported that the Military Administration respects the customs and religion of the people so it is extremely important that the persons chosen to teach the Japanese authorities are well-informed and capable as to prevent any misunderstanding.

"The fundamental aim of customs as well as religion is to maintain prosperity and peace in the land and not to gain profit for an individual or group. Customs which do not lay stress on mutual benefit, which do not cause unity, and which do not strengthen the spirit, are customs which are not worth adopting in the epoch of the union of Greater East Asia.

"According to the wise saying of the Indonesian customs, 'good ones should be maintained, bad ones be destroyed.' At present, the bad customs are the ones which create conflicts and disagreements among group in the community, which weaken the spirit and hinder progress and especially those which disturb the efforts to support the Japanese Forces in this decisive period of the war."

SETTLERS TO MANCHOUKUO INCREASING IN NUMBER

Many Japanese Who Have Changed Occupations Take Up New Work in Continent

According to recent investigations made by the Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau, the number of Japanese settlers to farming villages in Manchoukuo, especially those who have changed their vocation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, show a remarkable increase this year.

Figures compiled by the same bureau disclose that the number of Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo for the current fiscal year will reach 76 groups with 12,700 households. The above numbers includes 22 groups with 4,000 households consisting of the people who have changed their respective occupations as well as 54 groups with 8,700 households from various farming villages in Japan.

It is recalled that the number of Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo from people who changed their occupations last year totaled 2,450 households, while in 1941, the number of these settlers reached 1,500 households.

It is expected that about a half of the Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo within next year will be from people changing their occupations.

It is also recalled that in Manchoukuo the acreage planted by settlers during last year totaled 170,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45 acres). The total acreage to be planted by the same settlers for this year will reach 256,000 chobu, it was learned.

Burma Appointments

Domei

RANGOON, August 9.—Thakin Rung Baw, who was recently appointed as the Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction, was formally installed into office by the Burmese Government today. It is also learned that U Hmyin was appointed as a Privy Councillor today to complete the roster for the Privy Council which is made up of 20 members.

MUSICAL THAI MINISTER

Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan Is a Composer and Poet Who Has Contributed Much To Better Japanese-Thai Relations

One of the most ardent and outspoken advocates of cooperation with Japan among the statesmen of modern Thailand is Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, who is not only an outstanding diplomat but also a gifted composer and poet, whose musical compositions have already contributed much toward better Japanese-Thai relations, and have gained a wide popularity among Japanese audiences in the metropolis.

Beginning his career as a diplomat when he entered the service of the Thai Foreign Office 25 years ago, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan remained active in diplomacy during 15 consecutive years, after which he was appointed Director-General of the Department of Fine Arts in Bangkok. Serving in this capacity during eight years, he returned to the Foreign Office again. It was during his term of office in the Department of Fine Arts that Minister Wichit-Wathakan has been active chiefly as a foremost musical composer and poet in his country: and in fact, one of his songs, "The Blood of Suphan," is very popular in Japan, too.

How popular "The Blood of Suphan" is among Japanese audiences, may best be learned from the following episode. The night following his arrival in Tokyo on his present visit, Minister Wichit, who has always been very much interested in the theatrical art of Japan, visited the current performance of the Takarazuka Opera Company at the Toho Theater. As the performance went on, Minister Wichit, to his great surprise, heard his song, "The Blood of Suphan," being sung on the stage in the Thai language, as one of the theme songs of the play.

And as history always repeats itself, this episode, too, was but a repetition of what had already happened once before. When Minister Wichit visited Japan for the first time, two and a half years ago, arriving in Japan quite unexpectedly as a special emissary of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram to participate in the Japan-Thailand-Indo-China parleys, he visited the Toho Gekijo, only a few hours after his arrival. And already on that occasion, he was greatly pleased and even more surprised to witness Japanese dancers and singers on the stage, interpreting his very song "The Blood of Suphan."

Madikan Song

Better known in Japan as the "Madikan" song in allusion to the Thai version of the lyric which starts with the words "Ma dvai kan," this song is one of the best known musical selections from the patriotic musical drama, "The Blood of Suphan," which was one of the greatest stage hits of recent years in Bangkok. The title song is a march of a stimulating rhythm and a melody full of verve and transporting vigor, and within a short time it achieved among the Thai people a popularity comparable to that of the "Patriotic March" (Aikoku Koshinkyoku) in Japan. Even the soldiers of the Thai army are said to have been marching to the tunes of this song at the time of the border incident, a few years ago.

In a rough translation, the words of the song are about as follows: "Rise and take your arms, People of Suphan! March on and fight! Don't fear the enemy, all you People of the Blood of Suphan! March on and fight; the victory must be ours, People of Suphan!"

In addition to this march, several other selections from Minister Wichit's musical drama "The Blood of Suphan," as well as from his patriotic musical play, "Princess Saen Wee," have become known among musical fans in this country, such as "The Moon," a song with an extremely delicate and most characteristically Oriental melody; "The Golden Peninsula," "Wake up, Thai," "Prayer," "Destiny," and several others.

Created 5 Years Ago

Most of these compositions were created about five years ago when Minister Wichit, at the time a Minister of State Without Portfolio, was concurrently Director-General of the Department of Fine Arts in Bangkok and director of the "Silapakorn," the Royal Academy of Thai Music and Dance with an opera theater attached for it. For the performances of this theater, most of which were given under his personal supervision, Minister Wichit wrote successively the words and the music of a great number of music dramas which laid the foundation for the modern musical culture of Thailand.

Achieve Mission

Also the rendition of his "Blood of Suphan" in the Thai language in the current repertory of the Toho Gekijo has deeply struck Minister Wichit-Wathakan, and the following day he expressed in a press interview that he considered that the Takarazuka company was achieving an equally important mission in the present wartime as it did in times of peace.

"In Thailand, too, we are attaching much importance to music and the stage as a means of enhancing the patriotic spirit of the people, the same way as it is being done so successfully in Japan," Minister Wichit-Wathakan replied to the writer's question. "By making the people grasp the meaning of culture and arts, and by making them recognize the value of our national art which is one of our greatest treasures, we can best make the people sacrifice everything for the country," he said with emphasis.

International relations, too, can be advanced most efficiently through culture and arts, in the opinion of Minister Wichit-Wathakan, who stated that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere rests not only on the Governments, but on the peoples, too, who will be eager to cooperate only when they know closely and understand each other—with culture as the foremost means to promote such understanding among nations. And through his songs, which have become so popular in Japan, Mr. Wichit-Wathakan has himself most actively contributed towards closer understanding between the peoples of Thailand and Japan.

Japan Calling

The spontaneity of Minister Wichit's musical and poetical genius was best demonstrated in connection with his song, "Japan is Calling You," which he wrote and composed under the immediate impression of his first glance at Mount Fuji from the window of the plane carrying him to Japan when he first visited here. Overwhelmed by the splendor of the sacred mountain, he wrote a poem in the Thai language, which, freely rendered into English, reads in the following poetical lines:

White snow beautifully covers
The top of majestic Mount Fuji.
It is a lovely sight, worth seeing,
Inimitable and admirable,
Worthy of the Land of the Rising Sun.
The top of Mount Fuji shines like a diamond,
And seems to have a voice,
Calling you to Japan
From far away. . . .

Foreign Minister Wichit

Immediately upon arriving in Tokyo at that time, Minister Wichit-Wathakan set this poem of his to music, and the very next day a performance of it was broadcast to Bangkok over an international radio transmission from Tokyo.

While this and many other of Minister Wichit-Wathakan's songs and other short compositions have been popularized in Japan in recent years, none of his music dramas has yet been given in a complete stage performance here. A few days ago, however, it was announced that the Fujiwara Opera Company is now planning such a performance for one of its next productions at the Kabuki Theater.

Revealing for the first time the details concerning this project, Yoshie Fujiwara told the writer of the Nippon Times in an interview at the Imperial Hotel, Saturday evening, that his opera company is planning to offer a complete presentation of "The Blood of Suphan," next spring. A Japanese translation of the libretto was already published in Tokyo about two years ago. Concerning the musical score and orchestra parts, Mr. Fujiwara has approached Ken Yanagisawa, director of the Japan-Thailand Bunka Kaikan (The Center of Nippon Culture in Bangkok), who has pledged his fullest support of the project and, according to Mr. Fujiwara, has already entered into telegraphic communication with the authorities concerned in Bangkok.

Success in Japan

"Recently, at a concert of music of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, I was singing the song, 'The Blood of Suphan', Mr. Fujiwara told the writer, "and the strong musical effect which emanated from the music of this song made me think that a performance of the complete opera would surely be a success in Japan, too. By the way, I shall also have the privilege of interpreting this song again for the special concert which will be given in honor of His Excellency the Thai Foreign Minister on coming Saturday, under the joint plans of the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Japan-Thailand Bunka Kaikan. I am greatly anticipating to be personally introduced to the great artist-statesman of Thailand on that occasion", Mr. Fujiwara added.

While the full details of the concert have not been made public yet, Mr. Fujiwara revealed that in addition to Minister Wichit-Wathakan's compositions, also representative pieces of Japanese are to be played, and that besides himself, also Michio Miyagi, the famed blind koto player and composer; Yoichi Hiraoka, the internationally celebrated xylophone virtuoso, and other first-rate Japanese musicians are to participate in the concert.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT HELD AT KARUIZAWA

Special Musical Entertainment Features Japanese Music and Dance

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 7.—The special musical entertainment of the Oriental Culture Summer College was held yesterday afternoon at the Karuizawa Kaikan under the direction of Professor Hisao Tanabe of Tokyo Imperial University. The concert was well attended by an appreciative audience including both Japanese and foreigners. The program was entirely devoted to compositions by Japanese composers, including Koto solo, Okuraulo and Koto ensemble, Shakuhachi solo and Japanese dance.

The opening number was a Koto solo by Hiroyuki Nakada, who played a classical piece, "Okayasu Kinuta" followed by a modern number, Sonata Raindrop, composed by the player himself. Incidentally, Mr. Nakada was awarded the second prize in the Koto Composition Concerts last year. He disclosed his talent as a soloist in yesterday's appearances.

Following Mr. Nakada was a solo number given by Mrs. Katsuko Sakamoto, accompanied by Miss Rinko Sikano. The piece was a modern Koto number entitled "Kumo-no-Anata," composed by Michio Miyagi.

In the third number, Rando Fukuda played the Okuraulo, a new instrument invented by Baron Kishichiro Okura which is a combination of flute and Shakuhachi, accompanied by Mrs. K. Sakamoto at the Koto. His number was "Vision" composed by Mrs. Sakamoto. It was a pleasant ensemble of the two instruments and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Fukuda revealed that he is not only a good player of Okuraulo but he was an admirable musician on Shakuhachi. His first selection was "Miyama Higurashi" (cicada) in which the singing voice of cicada was artistically displayed. The following number was "Kojo-no-Tsuki" variations, originally composed by Rentaro Taki, taking the theme of a ruined castle of Oka, in Oita prefecture, which was also rendered with touching emotion.

The closing number was a Japanese dance by Miss Kotora Nakamura, head of the Nakamura Dance School, of Tokyo, accompanied by a Koto ensemble, by Mrs. K. Sakamoto and Miss R. Shikano. The number was "Chidori-no-Kyoku," a classic number composed by Yoshizaka Kengyo about 170 years ago. The graceful dancing of Miss Nakamura delighted the audience and she was given an enthusiatic applause. After the conclusion of the musical program, three films, supplied by the South Manchuria Railway Company, were shown.

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Respect for Parents Plays Vital Role in Japanese Life

'Ko-do' or Filial Piety Stressed in Senjinkun or Code Of Behavior of Soldiers; Noble Tradition Always Carried Everywhere

"Japanese are great respecters for their parents for 'Ko-do' or the way of filial piety which is one of their basic national traits occupying a place only second in importance to the spirit of absolute patriotism," declares Takeo Akiyama in describing the high esteem paid to mothers by the men of the Imperial armed services.

"How highly this trait is regarded among the people may be seen from the fact that a separate section is devoted to it in the Senjinkun, that noble code of behavior of the Japanese Fighting Forces. Among the various stern instructions on actual combat in the Senjinkun is to be found the following dictum:

"The oneness of patriotism on the one hand and respect for parents on the other constitutes the spiritual core of our country, and a patriotic subject is always a sincere and dutiful respecter of his parents. Far away at the battlefronts, one should always remember the instructions of one's parents and, constantly patriotic to the Imperial Throne, should exert his utmost to manifest the noblest traditions of his forefathers."

"Thus we see that the Senjinkun, side by side with its fire-and-blood instructions on how to fight, has taken special pains to instruct the men of the Imperial Forces to remember their fathers, mothers, and forefathers even in the very thick of combat. There are practically none among the Japanese Forces who do not carry some tokens of remembrance of their parents with them at the front. And all, I can confidently vouch, carry tokens of their ancestral shrines with them.

"It is nothing surprising to learn that all the heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Navy who wreaked such cyclonic devastation and struck such terror at Pearl Harbor at the outset of this war at the cost of their own lives were dutiful sons in their homes. Nearly all of the men came from simple homes in which the members spent some of their happiest hours in innocent family gatherings. Commander Naoji Iwasa, one of the leading members of the Special Attack Flotilla, is said to have always looked forward to his shore-leaves for the opportunity they gave him to visit his mother in the country.

"There can be no injustice or anything malicious among men who fight with the thoughts of their mothers and fathers constantly in their minds.

"Today as Japan speedily materializes her ideal of the 'Family Alliance of East Asia?' in Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, and Java, the Imperial Forces continue their valiant fight on all the fronts, fully confident of the righteousness and virtue of their cause.

"The mothers, and parents, at home too are not shirking their share, you may be sure, as they instruct their beloved sons about to leave for the front.

"Among the belongings of a youthful Japanese airman who committed 'jibaku' or self-blasted together with his plane into an enemy warship in the South recently to sink the ship by force of the ensuing explosion was found a letter from his mother instructing him never to write home again until he was sure he had become a worthy warrior of Japan.

"Fanaticism? There may be some who will call it fanaticism when a mother, as happened recently in Japan, volunteers to offer her finger-joint to her sole son, so that the latter may be successfully operated upon to remedy a dwarfed finger which was hindering him from qualifying for the air force. But let us not lose our sense of evaluation of what is good and noble in mankind even in the midst of warfare, for it is only by the preservation of this sense that mankind has progressed and will progress in the future."

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Reich Planes Sink 10,000-Ton Vessel

(Continued from Page 1)

assault on the German mountain positions north of Catania.

4. Near the upper reaches of the Simeto River on Saturday, a small force of Canadian and British troops attempted to take a few heights on the eastern bank of the river. German units after a few hours of furious fighting easily drove them away forcing the enemy to flee toward the deep ravines leaving behind many dead and wounded. No fighting went on in the other areas.

Furious Resistance Continued

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, August 9.—The Italo-German forces in Sicily are putting up furious resistance from new positions in the Caronia mountains and the Mount Etna area after abandoning a few areas due to increased enemy pressure, the Italian High Command announced on Sunday.

British reports claim that the left wing of the British 8th Army advancing to Biancaville and Aderno, moved north from Aderno and on Sunday morning reached Bronte, strategic point on the railway circumventing Mount Etna. The right wing of the same army moved northeast on the road running parallel to the railroad from Catania and on Sunday passed Acireale 15 kilometers northeast of Catania, the same reports claim. No details are available as to what point they have now reached.

The American 7th Army moving along the north coast, on Saturday advanced to San Agata, about 20 kilometers east of San Stefano, but their speed of advance was cut down at that point by the Axis-laid mine fields. The 7th Army's right wing is attempting to move northeast from Randazzo, about 30 kilometers northeast of Troina, it is said. Thus from British reports it is seen that the encirclement of Mount Etna is becoming completed, and the fighting is about to shift toward the battle for Messina.

Naval Mobile Force Is Cited for Exploits

(Continued from Page 1)

bomber. Six of our planes blasted themselves against the enemy force.

"(5) As a result of these attacks, the Mobile Force dealt a crushing blow to Dutch-Harbor and completely paralyzed the enemy air force, markedly facilitating the subsequent operations in that area."

Rally Held to Give Help to Free India

(Continued on Page 2)

hand. The golden opportunity is here for restoring the glory of the Indian people.

"Is not your brother, Burma, now shouting wildly and triumphantly over its independence? At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan established a position for sure victory and Manchoukuo, China and Thailand are cooperating with it closely. Newborn Burma also entered this war simultaneously with its attainment of freedom.

Opportunity Here

"We again call to the members of the Indian Independence League and the entire Indian people. The rare opportunity is near at hand for you to free yourselves from the fetters which have long bound you, and to grasp independence.

"On this occasion which marks the first anniversary of the commencement of your final desperate conflict, this assembly of all-Japan national movement organizations hereby solemnly proclaims that the entire Japanese nation, with the ideal of Hakko-Iu, is firmly determined to exert every effort and give you every support so that your long-cherished desire may be realized."

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1943

Intolerable Arrogance

By assuming that they have the right to ignore with ruthless abandon the fundamental principles of international law, the Anglo-American nations have demonstrated their innate lack of respect and understanding for the universally accepted laws which alone can prevent mankind from plunging into the maelstrom of unrestricted chaos.

Latest evidence of this intolerable Anglo-American arrogance can be seen in their thinly veiled threats to neutral European countries demanding that the latter give no harbor to political refugees. That these demands are open violations of the established principles of international law is fully evident from the prompt rejection of the "proposals" by Swiss and Turkish circles who have described the Anglo-American demands as definite threats to the sovereign rights, independence and neutrality of their countries. But that is not the point. The point is that in making those ridiculous demands, Britain and the United States have again betrayed the fact that they cannot be trusted to respect the rights of others now or in the future. They have made it clear that their prettily-worded phrases about the preservation of the freedom of the weak are meaningless and empty, masking an overwhelming mania to rule the world along their own lines, for their own selfish benefit.

The actions of America and Britain from the very outset of the current hostilities are a record of betrayal, inconsistency and hypocritical phrase-making. Their "allies" have been assured aid which has been reluctantly sent in small dribbles or not at all; former partners-in-arms have been viciously stabbed in the back; innocent peoples have been subjected to wanton blind-bombings; loaded hospital ships clearly marked with the internationally stipulated insignias have been repeatedly attacked; and vague declarations of "war aims" have been pompously drawn up, proclaimed to the world and abandoned at convenience.

Finland, whose fighting courage and sturdy independence once brought it reams of favorable comment and publicity in America and Britain, is now regarded by them as a subject for bitter criticism and dislike. The Netherlands and Belgium at one time in the past were also highly lauded by the Anglo-Americans, but now their peoples are the object of barbaric terror-raids. The Anglo-American betrayal of France is too well known to need comment. In the reverse trend, there was no nation which had such deep-rooted dislike and distrust for the Soviet Union at one time in the past as Britain and America—until they suddenly discovered that they could utilize the Soviets to do the major part of the fighting for them. There is absolutely no doubt that the Anglo-Americans will turn with all their old hatred against the Soviet Union if ever they discover that the Soviet Union can no longer be of service to them. Betrayal has been their record in the past, and betrayal will be their record in the future.

The nations which have sided with the Anglo-American Powers should bear in mind that there is no assurance at all that either Britain or America intends sincerely to carry out the nebulous promises made to enlist their aid. These nations must remember the present attitude of Britain toward India, which was promised its independence at the time of the last great war. They should not forget the fact that the United States failed to give the Philippines its independence, despite the fact that the Filipinos were undoubtedly desirous of freedom and despite the fact that America had several decades in which to grant the former Commonwealth its liberty. They should remember the history of Burma, of the former Dutch East Indies, the long years of undisguised Anglo-American exploitation of China. And, if they still have any lingering doubt, they should look at the brilliant progress toward self-rule and self-respect made by the Greater East Asiatic family of nations as a result of Japan's sincere efforts to establish a great new order based on the principles of justice and fair-play.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . . .

Good taste which is needful for the true understanding of a poem, comes from the vision of unity seen in the light of imagination. Faith has the similar function in our acceptance of life. It is a spiritual organ of sight which enables us instinctively to realize the vision of wholeness when in fact we only see the parts. Sceptics may scoff at this vision as an hallucination, they may select and arrange facts in such a manner as to disprove it and yet faith never doubts its own direct apprehension of the inner truth which binds, which builds, which heals, which leads to an ideal of fullness. Faith is this spontaneous response in our being to the voice of the all-pervading Yes, and therefore it is the greatest of all creative forces in human life. It is not merely a passive acknowledgment of truth, it is an ever active effort for attaining harmony with that peace which is in the rhythm of truth in creation, goodness which is in the rhythm of combination in society, and unity of love which is in the rhythm of self-realization in soul. The mere fact of innumerable breaks in such a rhythm no more proves its unreality to a man gifted with faith than the prevalent fact of harsh notes and noises disproves the truth of music to a musician. It only calls him to a strenuous endeavor to mend the break and establish harmony with truth.

* * *

In Hindu scriptures this world is considered to be an egg. If that be true, then this egg must have for its content a living being whose fulfillment is to break through its shell into a freer existence. While our world feeds us, gives us shelter, it encloses us all around. The limitedness of our narrow sensibility and range of thought build the shell of our world egg, within which our consciousness is confined. If we could widen its boundaries even by a small fraction, if some of the invisible rays could come within our sphere of perception, if few more of the dance rhythms of creation could find response in some added strings of our senses, then the whole aspect of our world would be completely changed. To come out of the bounds of our sensibility and mental vision into a wider freedom is the meaning of our immortality. Can we imagine in our present stage of confinement what that sphere of freedom is like? From the data of all the facts within the shell can a chick ever form the idea of the world to which it is to be born?

* * *

Existence is the play of the fountain of immortality. Wash your soul with its water, you who are old, and feel that you are of the same age with the flower that has blossomed this morning and with this light which carries fresh in its countenance the first smile of creation. This is freedom, freedom from the mist which for the time being masks our spirit with the semblance of blurred age, hiding from us the truth that we are the children of the immortal. Could the child bring such a joy to the heart of man if age and death were true? Does not that joy come from a direct recognition of the truth of deathless life, of endless growth and ever-renewed hope of perfection?

* * *

Fear assumes unlimited dimensions in the dark, because it is the shadow of the self which has lost its foothold in the all; the self which is a doubter, an unbeliever, which puts its emphasis upon negation, exaggerating detached facts into fearful distortions. In the light we find the harmony of things and know that our world is great and therefore we are great; we know that, with more and more extensive realization of truth, conflicts will vanish, for existence itself is harmony.

A Year Ago Today

August 10, 1942

Anti-British demonstrations by aroused Indian nationalists now are spreading throughout India like wildfire. Violent clashes on a large scale between British authorities and Indian patriots occurred in six of the largest Indian cities, resulting in the cold-blooded shooting down of Indian citizens by the British and the arrest of at least 450 persons.

* * *

The highly brilliant exploits achieved by the Ogaki unit and the Shimada and Noguchi tank units which formed part of the forces engaged in the historic Malai campaign earned for them citations from Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Malai area, revealed the announcement made by the War Ministry today.

* * *

Lavish spending by American soldiers who have "invaded" Britain's not-too-well-stocked markets has given rise to fears that Britain's economic structure may be undermined if the unrestricted spending is not curbed. The British press has bitterly criticized the sharp rise in the prices of those commodities outside government control which have been the target of buying sprees by the members of the United States Expeditionary Forces stationed in England.

* * *

The reported dispatch of a special envoy of the United States Government to India is interpreted to mean the intention of Washington to mediate and attempt to prevent the anti-British movement in India. It is believed that the firm oppressive measure adopted by the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, was taken in anticipation of such mediation by the United States.

FIERCER ATTACKS ON SEA LANES OF ANTI-AXIS STATES EXPECTED

America's Liberty Ships Scandalously Defective—Japanese Navy Intensifies Raids on Enemy Shipping

By TERUYOSHI KAJI
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

Capacity for ship construction in the United States has been greatly expanded in the last few years, and by the middle of last year the schedule called for 8,000,000 dead weight tons of new bottoms. According to the government's announcement, the U.S. has completed 8,900,000, which estimated in gross registered tons is 5,300,000 tons. However, it can safely be believed that they have actually constructed some 4,000,000 tons.

The schedule for this year called for 10,000,000 tons, but this was in January of last year, and since then, this figure has been raised several times so that by this February the goal had been raised to 21,000,000 tons. Of course, the propaganda department has had much to do with the doctoring of estimates, but we must take more than a fleeting note of the desperate shipbuilding activities of the United States. In the last war, the U.S. had in 1913 built only 270,000 tons a year, but in 1918 the capacity was 3,000,000 tons and in 1919 4,000,000 tons.

The number of ships completed this year, as officially announced, is:

	dead weight tons
January	1,000,000
February	1,230,000
March	1,510,000
April	1,660,000
May	1,780,000

The figures, since March, even when calculated in gross registered tons surpasses 1,000,000 tons, and taking the actual production to be 80 per cent of the announced amount, is still from 800,000 to 950,000 tons. Also, with the establishing of the Joint Maritime Regulation Committee in London and Washington after the Roosevelt-Churchill conference on February 1, 1942, it was decided that the Anglo-American shipping would be used mutually as one unit. Consequently, the ship construction of the United States can also be regarded as England's ship construction, and thus the great expansion of shipbuilding capacity by the United States has an even deeper significance.

Ships Crudely Built

Of course, at this point, such problems accompanying mass production as careless and superfluous production, indecision in selection of the standard model, and lack of skilled labor, come to the fore. Taking up the first two points, of the 17 ships launched in March of this year by the Henry Kaiser shipyards, one of the most efficient in the United States, eight ships proved to be defective. Three just after the launching were practically unfit for use, and the other defects so bad that the vessels were returned once more to the docks for repairs. Another oil tanker fell apart after its maiden voyage, and caused much scandal.

The model first selected was the Liberty ship (more commonly known as the Ugly Duckling), built by hasty and crude methods and capable of 11 knots. However, as the greater part of the prey of German submarines proved to be ships of this type, after much research, the speed was increased to 15 knots and a new Victory ship was made. Omitting details, there are also ships known as the Sea Otter, and other types, but they have been given up after turning out to be failures. It is claimed that at present an average of five ships are being launched daily, but since the beginning of last year, when the Americans were claiming two ships per day, they have been harassed by labor troubles, strikes have broken out, much labor hours have been lost, and in the background of mass ship production there has been many a worry for them. Thus, the shipping situation of England and the United States, as pointed out, is far from adequate, and they continue to be beset by lack of shipping.

Ships Sunk

Thus we come to the condition of the Axis war on enemy trade lanes. According to the German High Command, her Air forces have sunk 26,500,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping to May of this year, while the sinkings by Japanese and Italian forces would increase this number to over 30,000,000 tons.

A Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on April 21 revealed that Senator Truman caused a sensation by disclosing that anti-Axis ship losses during last year were 12,000,000 tons, and that this was more than 1,000,000 tons over the total ship construction of England and America. When the Germans revealed that 926,600 tons of anti-Axis merchant vessels had been sunk during the Doenitz offensive, the British were thrown into confusion. During the session of Parliament at the end of March, debates on the question of the utter lack of policy by the British military authorities in combating the submarine warfare filled the air. One Rear Admiral in relation to the annihilation of a convoy of over 30 ships totalling 200,000 tons, demanded:

"The English government should abandon its present secretive policy, and openly reveal the increasing strength of the enemy offensive and the actual losses suffered by England," but in answer to this, Churchill said, "Such facts absolutely cannot be officially revealed, for it would only serve to give valuable information to the enemy. However, compared to the worst period of enemy submarine warfare, the number of ships possessed by the anti-Axis forces has improved, and is still continuing to improve." The Prime Minister thus evaded the issue.

German attacks on anti-Axis merchant shipping in April totaled only 423,000 tons sunk, in May, 433,000 tons, and did not live up to our expectations of the continuation of such offensives as the great Doenitz attack. The American magazine, "National Geographic," in its March issue, disclosed that the American convoys had abandoned their former method of single-file formation, and were now using a new system of vessels lined in a single row sideways, escorted on all sides by warships, and had thus succeeded in safely conducting a large convoy of 70 ships across the Atlantic. Perhaps the decrease in sinkings is due in part to this new method, but another big factor is the conclusion of the North African campaign. During the last war, it was noted that whenever the Allies used new defensive steps, the number of sinkings immediately thereafter was reduced noticeably, but always, some new form of attack was found to counter this, and the figures soared again.

Japanese Active

Another point to be noted is the recent increase in activities of the Japanese Navy Air Force in the war against enemy merchant shipping. The stepping-stone route of transportation from the United States to Australia over the islands dotting the South Pacific is a vital path for the sending of reinforcements but this sea lane is now receiving full attention from our forces. The June 7th dispatch from the Domei correspondent in Berlin says that German military quarters placed the war results by the Axis against enemy merchant shipping in May at 850,000 tons, of which Japan was credited with 330,000 tons, Germany with 430,000 and Italy with 88,000 tons. Captain Hiraide, during a recent newspaper round-table discussion, declared that the battle against enemy shipping has begun to take on a new meaning in the activities of our Navy. The increasing strength of our Imperial Naval Forces in this direction in the future will require more of our interest.

As the World War enters its new stage, the diplomatic and propaganda wars have increased in ferocity, and the attacks against enemy sea lanes have come to play a more vital part.

Anti-Axis nations, especially the United States, are desperately constructing large numbers of corvettes, destroyers, and other vessels for use in escorting merchantmen, and is thus attempting to protect her sea routes. But the Axis, too, are not looking on idly. In Germany, submarines are being constructed on an average of one a day, and the full-scale submarine warfare may yet be in the future.

Bigger Battles Yet

Exposing the true British sentiments, First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander declared in the House of Commons on June 2, "on the heels of our rejoicing in the fact that the maritime warfare situation has improved, and our optimism that May was the best month for us so far, we may yet be faced in the future with numerous difficulties, and experience the loss of a greater number of ships. The Axis forces will from now on, more than ever, increase the intensity of their attacks."

Internal conditions in Germany and Italy are both materially and spiritually as solid as rocks. The German production of war munitions continues to expand, and there is no cause for worry over the food supply, which was the direct cause of the defeat in the last war. The food rations have not been altered since the outbreak of hostilities, and it is said that the quality of their butter is the best in Europe.

In our nation, the fighting spirit of all the Japanese peoples have become intensified, with favorable effects upon the production behind the fighting front. Soon we shall see the climax of the desperate anti-Axis counter attacks and the offensives by the Axis.

The outstanding weakness of the anti-Axis—especially of England—is the distance and difficulty of maintaining her communications with her colonies which are the source of her supplies. We come to the conclusion that in the attaining of certain victory in a long-term war, the only way is to weaken the enemy fighting strength by intensifying our attacks on enemy shipping.

As the present conflict develops, the activities of both sides along the sea lanes will become more fierce defensively and offensively.

But the Axis forces will, I firmly believe, in the future continue their glorious achievements until final victory has been won.

(End)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter V

C. R. Das in Power (1924-25)

The year 1924 opened with an outlook hopeful in every direction, but the Swarajists had no time to rest. The elections to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, the largest municipality in India, were to be held in March. Thanks to the Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir Surendranath Bannerji, the Calcutta Municipal Act had been amended in 1923. Therein, larger powers had been conferred on the municipality, the franchise had been considerably enlarged and the elective element strengthened.

Under the constitution, it was possible for the Swaraj Party to capture the municipal administration if they were successful at the polls. An intensive campaign was therefore started early in 1924 with the object of capturing the elected seats. So great was the enthusiasm of the people who attended in their thousands the meetings addressed by the Swarajist leaders that the election forecast was a very favorable one. As a matter of fact the Swaraj Party was returned with a very safe majority, a large number of the successful Swarajist candidates being Moslems. This result was all the more creditable because the elections were held on the basis of separate electorate, whereby Hindu voters alone could vote for Hindu candidates and Moslem voters for Moslem candidates.

Das Elected Mayor

At the first meeting of the newly-elected municipal councillors, Deshbandhu Das was elected Mayor and Shaheed Suhrawady, a Moslem gentleman, Deputy-Mayor. The Corporation soon after appointed me as the Chief Executive Officer, that is, the head of the municipal administration. Though my appointment to this important post at the age of twenty-seven was generally approved in Swarajist circles, it did not fail to cause a certain amount of heart-burning in some circles within the Party. To the Government it gave great annoyance and it was not without a great deal of hesitation that they decided to give their approval, as they were required to do under the Statute.

Measures adopted for promoting the welfare of the citizens brought about a new civic consciousness. People for the first time began to look upon the Municipality as their own institution and upon Municipal officers and employees as Public Servants and not bureaucrats. But the British vested interests in the city felt that they were losing their importance and that they could no longer dominate the Municipality. At that time nearly all the departmental heads were Britishers, but with one or two exceptions, I had no difficulty whatsoever, in dealing with them. The majority of them were quite loyal to the new Swarajist administration and some of them were even enthusiastic in praising it.

Opposed to Kind Treatment

Though within a few months the efficiency of the administration was considerably raised and citizens' complaints were attended to more promptly than before, the official bloc in the Corporation, and also the Government, continued their policy of opposition, with the result that constant friction used to take place. In the matter of appointments, they were opposed to the Swarajist policy of doing justice to the minorities.

With regard to the drainage problem of the city, they were also in conflict with the Swarajists. The scheme sponsored by the Government for the new drainage works was rejected by the Swarajists as being unscientific and useless. In this they had the support of the Drainage Engineer of the Municipality, the late O. J. Wilkinson and of the Director of Public Health, Dr. C. A. Bentley, while the Chief Engineer, J. R. Coats, was on the side of the Government. The drainage controversy between the Municipality and the Government continued for a long time and it took the Government ten years to give in to the Municipality on the drainage question.

The doings of the Swaraj Party in the Calcutta Corporation would not have embarrassed the Government so much but for the fact that there was a simultaneous pressure on the latter from many quarters.

Gandhi's Release Demanded

In the Indian Legislative Assembly the Swaraj Party was fairly strong and on behalf of the Party, notice of a resolution was given demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi had fallen seriously ill on January 12th and had been operated upon. This news had caused anxiety and alarm from one end of the country to the other and there was a very strong public demand for his release. On the morning of February 5, the day on which the above resolution was to be moved, the Mahatma was quietly released.

A few days later, on February 8, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, moved a resolution demanding that a Round Table Conference be convened for drawing up a Constitution for India, establishing a full responsible Government and that the new Constitution be placed before a newly-elected Indian Legislature and be submitted before the British Parliament for being embodied in a statute. Replying to this resolution on behalf of the Government of India, Sir Malcolm Hailey, promised an investigation into the complaints against, and criticism of, the Constitution. If after the investigation it was found that there was a possibility of constitutional advance within the four corners of the Act the Government would have no objection in making recommendations to the British Cabinet to that effect. But if on the other hand, further constitutional advance involved an amendment of the Government of India Act, 1919, then the Government could not promise any action at that stage. This reply was extremely disappointing and as a retort, the Assembly threw out some of the demands for grants and refused leave to introduce the entire Finance Bill. The Finance Bill had therefore to be restored with the help of the special powers of certification vested in the Viceroy.

Committee Formed

The debate over the demand for a Round Table Conference was followed by the appointment of a Committee with the following terms of reference: to inquire into the difficulties arising from or the defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act, 1919; to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties and defects, consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act, either by action taken under the Act and the rules or by such amendments of the Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

This Committee was presided over by the Home Member, Sir Alexander Muddiman and among the members were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (Allahabad), Sir Sivaswami Aiyer (Madras), M. A. Jinnah (Bombay) and Dr. Paranjpye (Poona) all of them being Liberal (Moderate) politicians—who submitted a minority report.

The Committee as a whole reported that there were serious defects in the Constitution and in the manner in which it has been worked. The majority of the members, consisting mostly of officials, recommended a number of minor modifications which would help the working of the Constitution. The minority reported that such modifications would be possible only when it was revised with a view to introducing responsible government in the provinces and at least a measure of responsibility in the Central Government. It should be noted in this connection that the Swaraj Party in the Assembly did not cooperate with the Muddiman Committee in any way and the report of the Committee was altogether disappointing from the Swarajist point of view.

Obstructive Tactics Used

While the major issues were being tackled by its members in the Assembly, the Swaraj Party was following obstructive tactics in all the provincial legislatures. In the Assembly there was hardly any room for obstruction or deadlock because the Viceroy could easily override the legislature by his special powers of "veto" and "certification." Moreover, all the departments of the Central Government were administered by members who were under the full control of the Viceroy and were neither elected members of the Assembly nor removable by a vote of that body.

In the provinces, on the other hand, the department heads called "ministers" who were elected members of the provincial legislature and were subject to the vote of that body—while the other departments called 'reserved' departments, were administered by members who were quite independent of the vote of the legislature. The Swarajist tactics in the provincial legislatures therefore consisted in attacking the ministers and their "transferred" departments. The salaries of the ministers would be either rejected altogether, in which case no ministers could be appointed at all or votes of no-confidence in the ministers would be moved repeatedly so that no set of ministers could continue in office long. At the same time attempts would be made to throw out the Budget of the transferred departments which could not be restored by certification.

In Bengal the situation was somewhat similar to that in the Central Provinces. The salaries of the ministers were rejected and repeated attempts to restore them proved unavailing. The ministers had therefore to lay down their office. Thus, in the Central Provinces and in Bengal, the working of the constitution was rendered impossible. It is not possible to describe the enthusiasm of the public when diarchy was overthrown in these two provinces. It was regarded as a great triumph for the Swarajists and this victory brought a sense of elation all over the country. In 1920, the Congress had tried to paralyse the new constitution, by boycotting the polls but this attempt had failed, because not a single seat had remained vacant and undesirable men had flooded the legislatures. In 1924, on the other hand, the Swarajists, by carrying the fight inside the legislatures, were able to wreck the constitution, in at least some of the provinces.

HUGE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FOE IN TERROR RAIDS

Air Attacks Fail to Demoralize Axis Nationals

By NAOICHI MARUYAMA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

With the futile object of fatiguing the Luftwaffe, destroying Reich munitions production, disturbing the German home front and waging a "nerve war" against the dauntless Italians and also as a perfunctory apology to the Soviet Union for the repeated failures to create a second front, the enemy has for some time been carying on ruthless air-raids on western Europe, making no scruples to kill and wound defenseless citizens and violate neutral territories.

Meeting with stiff Axis counter-attacks and hampered by impregnable air defense in Germany, however, the Anglo-American air forces have been able to do little more than inflict damage on non-military establishments, including hospitals, schools, churches, cathedrals and historic remains of culture. Displaying his vandalism, the enemy dared to subject the holy city of Rome, the spiritual center of the Catholics of the whole world, to three-hour bombing.

Losses Heavy

And this at what an enormous price! The British Government admitted the loss of 1,082 anti-Axis aircraft in the 99 raids during the first half of this year. German investigations show the enemy's toll during the said period to be 2,075 planes, mosly four-engine bombers, shot down, with 17,000 fliers either killed or taken prisoner.

"Air defense in Germany has been remarkably strengthened," admitted the New York Times recently. Within 25 hours between the night of June 22 and 23, no less than 135 bombers, including 75 four-engine craft, were downed by German land-batteries and fighters over western Germany. Three days later, 25 out of 200 American Flying Fortresses were claimed in a 45-minute duel over northern Germnay. "We may say that there is a sort of an 'air roof' over Ruhr," said a British radio commentator, "built of innumerable fighter planes, high-angle guns and search-lights which are on the alert 24 hours of the day."

The enemy toll in June in the Mediterranean alone was 386, which is 10 per cent of the participating craft and twice the enemy's anticipated sacrifice.

"For continuing raids on Germany, we must expect a daily toll of 80 bombers, 20 fighters and 500 fliers, which the wholesale mobilization of the Anglo-American aircraft industry and the training institutions in the two countries will be inadequate to replace," wailed the British Air Ministry in trepidation over the unexpectedly heavy attrition incurred.

And now the enemy's aircraft production is slowing down. Only 400 four-engine bombers were turned out in America in April, says Business Week, a British journal, in its issue of May 15. It is a safe estimate that the combined production of bombers in the anti-Axis countries is now less than 750 a month.

Gasoline Consumption Up

Enormous is the enemy's consumption of gasoline, which must be imported. "Six thousand litres of gasoline is required for each Lancaster bomber to raid Ruhr and return to its base. Continuance of air raids on Germany will necessitate the consumption of several million litres a month. Gasoline must be saved," warned the British Fuel Ministry on July 2.

Now comes the Economist's confession of the futility of the Anglo-American raids which have been accompanied by such appalling attrition. Raw material production in Ruhr, the British journal says, is only one-third the total output in Germany. Besides, with German industry now completely shifted to the eastern part of the country, repeated air raids will be powerless to deal a fatal blow to German industry. The raids so far carried out, instead of demoralizing the German national morale, have had the opposite effect of adding fuel to the hostility of the German people, who are spirited enough to make up for the temporary impairment to their industrial efficiency by longer working hours.

The bombing of Rome, which was dared by America out of fret over the indefatigability of the fighting spirit of the Italian people, has had no other effect than arousing a violent storm of wrath on the part of the 300,000,000 Catholics of the world. Over 57 per cent of the American people, according to the Gallup Poll, are bitter against the barbarism committed by their own air forces. Flabbergasted at the unexpected repercussion, the Anglo-American leaders are cutting despicable figures by engaging in mudslinging over the blame for the vandalism so wantonly committed.

Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times Evening

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,939 TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Ba Maw Visits Shwe Dagon Pagoda To Report on Burma Independence

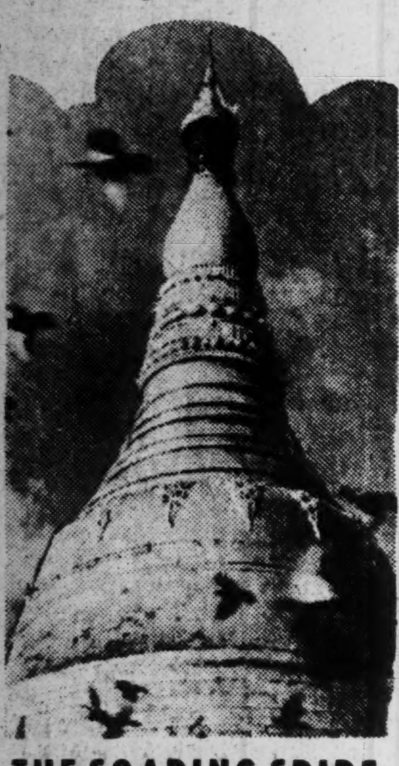
Domei

RANGOON, August 9.—Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister and Head of State, this morning, visited the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in this city for the first time since the attainment of Burmese independence to report the birth of the new State and to pray for its future prosperity.

Dr. Ba Maw, accompanied by Major Bo Yannain, at 10:30 a.m. today, arrived at the southern entrance to the Pagoda, where he was met by Cabinet Ministers and members of the Privy Council. After visiting several halls of worship, he proceeded to the main temple and knelt in the presence of Archbishop Aletauya to receive blessing.

Later, Dr Ba Maw thanked Buddha for the divine protection and at the same time pledged that he would do his very best for the prosperity of Burma. Then he donated 150,000 rupees for the repair of pagodas scattered throughout the country.

In a solemn and impressive tone which is rare for a man over 90 years of age, Archbishop Aletauya representing all priests in Burma, extolled the piety of Dr. Ba Maw and also thanked him expressing hope that Buddhism in Burma will prosper more and more in step with the prosperity of newly-created Burma.



THE SOARING SPIRE of Shwe Dagon Pagoda, at Rangoon, brightly reflects the light of freedom that gleams from the blue sky of New Burma.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 10

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Backing Indian Independence

TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. War Prisoners' Confession

Backing Indian Independence

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The conference of representatives of the various national movement organizations giving support to Indian independence held on Monday, sponsored by the East Asia General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, progressed smoothly in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and sincere zeal.

Present were more than 300 persons, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, Association for Service to the State through Agriculture, Association for Service to the State through Commerce, Association for Service to the State through Shipping, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's Association, Japan Women's Association and other organizations.

There was nothing of the soul-less formality that marks joint meetings of this sort and the spirit that ran through the assembly was animated by an extraordinary interest in the subject of Indian independence. It was seen that the public pledge made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the last session of the Diet and in the session preceding that the Empire does not stint aid to India in her fight for independence is not only a promise of the Japanese Government but of all Japanese people. This aid-India independence movement is expected to develop into a nation-wide movement. The 380,000,000 people of India can hardly help being moved by such a self-less and enthusiastic support of the Japanese people.

The British policy of fraud and deception toward India has become an immutable iron rule. In the last Great War the formula was: "Cooperate with Britain first and we shall talk about the independence of India after the war." The same formula has been put forward to secure the cooperation of the Indian people for the prosecution of the current war. With the promise to consider Indian independence after the war turning into the Rawlatt Act which clamped on the British yoke tighter than ever, giving the Indians stone for bread, it is only natural that the Indian people should no longer put any faith in Britain's pledged word.

When they saw that Sir Stafford Cripp's mission had failed, the British under Viceroy Linlithgow, in August last year, laid a heavy hand on the leaders of the Indian masses. More than 57,000 such leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, were arrested and imprisoned. Thus the desperate efforts of Britain to retain India, the greatest source of war material in the whole British Empire, have only fanned the deep-seated enmity of the Indian people.

Almost at the very moment that the British announced the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as the new Viceroy in order to place India under military rule, Subhas Chandra Bose, militant leader of the independence movement, declared his intention to lead the Indians in an armed struggle against the British for their independence. The Tojo statement and the resolution adopted at Monday's conference are the commitments of the 100,000,000 people of Japan as much as they are of Prime Minister Tojo or the organizations represented at the conference.

Already Burma has gained independence, while the original inhabitants of Java are to be permitted to participate in their own government. Philippine independence is also in sight. Thus of all the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, except Chungking, which is a deliberate traitor to the cause of Asia, there now remains only India as a nation whose aspiration for emancipation has not yet been granted. It is only fitting that the other Asiatic nations should send every aid they can to India out of a common hatred of Anglo-American tyranny and exploitation. Thus the aid-Indian independence movement should develop not only into a nation-wide movement in Japan but a movement embracing the whole of Greater East Asia. We look forward much to such a magnification of efforts.

U.S. War Prisoners' Confession

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, American soldiers who had fought the Japanese and had been taken prisoner have come to realize that they had been duped by their own Government. They had been given to understand that the United States declared war on Japan because Japan attacked Pearl Harbor for no reason at all, namely, that Japan was responsible for the war. Having heard the explanation of the Japanese military authorities, the prisoners said, they have come to see how the United States had provoked the war and are now extremely resentful of the manner in which they have been deceived and sent to the front.

This confession tells the tale more eloquently than anything else how the American people have been duped by their Government and warmongers into believing that the war broke out as a result of Japan's provocations. To those who know the story inside out the deception is laughable but the fabrications of the warmongers led by Roosevelt has completely deceived the bulk of the American people.

Various strong points of the American people have been enumerated, such as that they are full of the pioneering spirit, that they are adventurous and that they are optimistic in all things. It should now be pointed out that they are culpably ignorant of the affairs of countries outside their own. It is this ignorance that has proved such a fertile ground for the sowing of lies and deception by the warmongers bent on world conquest. As soon as the war broke out these imperialists disguised as champions of democracy hit upon a simple formula. They told the people that Japan provoked the war and made its surprise attack on Pearl Har-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY LANDS ON SAN AGATA; BIG BATTLE ON

Move Seen to Assist Patton's Unit-Axis Destroys 278 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—"Anti-Axis reinforcements on Sunday landed at San Agata, under cover of warship gun-fire, and a furious battle is now taking place between the Axis and anti-Axis forces," according to Karl Pragner, DNB war correspondent on the Sicilian front.

"Anglo-American-Canadian forces in the central part of Sicily, with powerful artillery, tank and air units, have been obstinately continuing their attacks against Axis positions from the west and south since August 4. The anti-Axis army is numerically superior to the defenders, but their attacks are reportedly being smashed at various places. It is stated that the Axis army has either destroyed or captured 226 enemy tanks, 52 small-sized tanks for scouting purposes, 236 trucks and a number of guns. The German forces are also said to have shot down 53 enemy planes and seven large-type gliders.

On the other hand, anti-Axis tank and infantry units under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., at the foot of Mt. Etna have started a new offensive to the south of San Stefano. It is for the purpose of protecting these units that the anti-Axis army has landed their reinforcements at San Agata.

The British Eighth Army in North Catania has been engaged in reconnaissance maneuvers with small number of troops, but they have reportedly been driven back by the Axis.

In the northern sector of Sicily, German bomber formations, in concert with land forces, attacked American infantry and tank units, inflicting heavy damages. Other German bomber units also raided a group of enemy ships in the harbor of Palermo, and scored direct hits on one enemy destroyer, an 8,000-ton merchantman and a number of landing-vessels, in defiance of fierce enemy counter-attack and A-A gun-fire.

2 Destroyers Hit

In the northern section of Sicily Island a terrific fight is in progress in front of the positions under Axis control, according to a war bulletin issued by the Italian Supreme Command at noon today, reveals an Asahi dispatch dated Monday from Rome.

The Luftwaffe scored direct hits on two anti-Axis destroyers in Sicilian waters, while the Anglo-American fleet and air force yesterday attacked the coastal areas of Sicily Island and the Calabrie section but caused no heavy damage, added the same communique.

Enemy Sea Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Damage inflicted by Axis air forces on enemy warships and vessels during the past four weeks of the Sicilian campaign were announced by German authorities today as follows:

1. German air forces bombed or torpedoed 325 enemy transports, 1,200,000 tons; sank 33 cargo ships, 154,000 tons; two destroyers, three submarines, two corvettes, one patrol ship, and numerous landing boats. Also a total of 58 cargo ships, 278,750 tons, are believed to have been sunk. German air forces attacked and damaged one battleship, one aircraft carrier, 19 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and numerous other ships.

2. Italian air forces sank 24 cargo ships, 170,000 tons, one cruiser, six destroyers, three submarines, and numerous smaller ships.

Celebes Inhabitants To Get Free Medicine

Domei

MACASSAR, August 9.—To promote sanitation and health among the native inhabitants of Celebes Island, health authorities here have decided to distribute "Dai-gaku Eye Lotion," "Jintan" and other useful medicines free of charge to poor native families.

The first batch of medicine was sent today to the administrators of districts in Macassar and to central and southern provinces.

"Dai-gaku Eye Lotion" and "Jintan" had been widely used among the islanders prior to the war.

A HEARTY TOAST OF GOODWILL was exchanged last evening between leaders of Thailand and Japan at the official residence of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo where a banquet in honor of the visiting Thai dignitaries was held. Pledging cooperation for victory and mutual respect, the amicable ties between the two nations were further strengthened for attainment of the glorious achievements that still lie ahead.

JAPAN, BURMA UNITED AS ONE

Fundamental Policy Of 2 Nations Is Firm, Sawada Tells Press

Domei

RANGOON, August 9.—After presenting his credentials to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, today, Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada, met the press. The following exchange of questions and answers took place:

Q. What is your fundamental diplomatic policy in concrete terms?

A. Put in a nutshell, it is relationship founded on mutual understanding, that is, relations of friendship that have elasticity. It is a relationship which rejects Anglo-American materialistic concepts and denies the idea of almighty right and obligation.

Simultaneous with independence of Burma a treaty of alliance was concluded between Japan and Burma. Hereafter various issues between these two countries should be adjusted on the basis of the spirit of the alliance pact and through conciliatory talks. We should not force things by adherence to the pact as the United States and Britain usually do. As Japan and Burma are in the relation of sharing life and death, they are like brothers.

Q. Burma has little or no diplomatic experience, and in that respect the country will need your assistance. What is your view thereon?

A. Japan should give Burma every assistance and cooperation so as to enable her to display her diplomatic functions to the full as a full-fledged independent country. I shall do my best to enhance Burma's international position by availing myself of all the experience and knowledge I possess. Already the members of the Japanese Embassy and I, myself, are offering concrete cooperation in various ways and this relationship is proceeding smoothly.

Q. What is the most urgent question among the detailed items for enforcement in Article Three of the alliance pact?

A. The most urgent issue affecting Japan and Burma is the prosecution of the war. Head of State Ba Maw says that the War of Greater East Asia is a war for Burma herself and that Burma has obtained independence by war and will maintain and perfect it by war. Judging from this point alone, the fundamental principle of Burmese-Japanese cooperation for the war's prosecution is firm and immutable. We can only talk fully on details.

Noted Engineer Passes

Yaichiro Wakabayashi, Doctor of Engineering died yesterday at the age of 70, and the final rites will be performed at Shinjo Temple in Horai-cho, Hongo-ku, tomorrow from 2 to 3 p.m.

He was born in Kanazawa City and was an authority on the study of dislocation. After graduating from the mining and metallurgy department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1898, he served at the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company.

Cooperation for Victory Re-Pledged At Banquet for Thai Foreign Minister

Full Respect for Thai Sovereignty, All-Out Aid Assured by Tojo; Hearty Appreciation Of Japan's Many Favors Expressed by Wichit

The visiting Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and members of his suite were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Monday evening.

Besides the Thai guests of honor, some 150 Japanese dignitaries were present at the party, including Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief of the Army General Staff Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Naval General Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, President Nobuyuki Abe of the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association, and President Tokichi Tanaka of the Japan Press Association, as well as all Cabinet Ministers.

At the dinner, Prime Minister Tojo stressed Japan's firm belief in final victory and respect for Thai sovereignty. To this, the Thai Foreign Minister responded, pledging the efforts of the Thai Government and people to consummate successfully the current war in close cooperation with Japan.

Closer Amity Seen

Prime Minister Tojo's speech, in gist, was as follows:

"Your Excellency the Thai Foreign Minister's present visit to Japan is indication of closer friendship between Japan and Thailand. I am deeply grateful for the cordial reception accorded me by your Premier Phibun Songkhram and other government officials and people on the occasion of my recent visit. I take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks for the cordiality of the Thai Government and people.

"The emancipation of Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke can only be achieved by the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Mobilizing the total strength of Greater East Asia and maintaining close cooperation with her friendly Powers in Europe, Japan is firmly resolved to smash the United States and Britain. Japan's determination is immovable and Japan is firmly resolved to surmount any difficulties until the final victory is achieved. I believe that you have seen with your own eyes our firm belief in final victory and also our burning fighting spirit. I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's efforts rendered toward the furtherance of Japanese-Thai friendship. At the time when the necessity of Japanese-Thai cooperation is ever increasing, I sincerely pray for the continued good health of Your Excellency.

"Japan will fully respect Thailand's sovereignty and spare no effort in rendering every possible assistance toward the growth and prosperity of Thailand. Availing myself of the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit, I have again clarified Japan's true intentions. I earnestly hope that the Thai Government and people will do their utmost for the prosperity of their own country and also for the successful prosecution of the war in collaboration with Japan."

Thai Thanks Expressed

The Thai Foreign Minister's response to the above address is summarized as follows:

"Your Excellency Prime Minister Tojo has always shown goodwill toward Thailand in various forms. Especially, words fail to adequately describe how delighted the Thai people are over the incorporation of new territories which has been achieved through Your Excellency's good offices.

"The victory of Asiatic peoples has been established on solid foundations. Should we do our best now toward the establishment of a new Asia, our enemies will not be able to regain their former influence even if they spend several hundred years. Therefore, I believe that now is the golden opportunity for all the East Asiatic peoples to exert their best efforts toward the fulfillment of their respective duties.

"I firmly believe that Japan and Thailand will go hand-in-hand in the future. My present trip to Japan has taught me clearly that Japan cherishes unchanging goodwill toward Thailand. I will not fail to convey this true sentiment of the Japanese to the Thai Government and people upon my return home."

Visits Factory, Garden

Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, visited an undisclosed plant of the Nakajima Airplane Factory and also the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku for about an hour from 2 p.m. yesterday.

Balkan Chaos Forecast By Enemy Is Failure

When the political change took place in Italy, anti-Axis nations commenced large-scale propaganda campaigns to make the world believe that the Balkans would be tossed into a chaotic condition, but so far such a development has not transpired, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun on August 8.

The activity of bandits in former Jugoslavian territory is nothing new, hence there is no danger of any serious confusion developing. The food supply condition in Greece is improving.

Several Balkan States recently held Cabinet meetings, and it is opined that these States are facing serious situation. But these observations are false as there are no problems that necessitate serious decisions.

Yet the Balkan question has an important bearing up Germany's execution of the war. She depends much on Rumanian oil, and with the future development of the Italian front, it is natural that importance of the Balkans will be increased.

The question at present is not the danger of an anti-Axis landing on the Balkans, but air raids on Rumanian oil fields. Therefore, it will be clearly seen that the rumor of the Axis giving up the Italian front is only a wild report.

Water Works Finished

Domei

BANJERMASIN, August 9.—With the completion of the construction of water works here yesterday, the citizens are now enjoying abundant supplies of fresh water, it was disclosed today.

SHANGHAI HOARDERS HIT BY NEW NANKING ACTION; BUYING UP COTTON WARE

Defense Body Decides Warfare on Inflation--Ruling Affects Others

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 9.—To end hoarding of cotton yarn and textiles as one step in preventing inflation at Shanghai, the National Government of China, today, issued temporary regulations regarding compulsory Government purchase of cotton yarn and textiles.

President Wang Ching-wei, now in Shanghai, called an extraordinary session of the Supreme National Defense Council, the first to be held in Shanghai, at 6 p.m. today. Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, President of the Legislative Yuan and Mayor of Shanghai Chen Kung-po, Industry Minister Mei Sze-ping, Interior Minister Chen Chun, and other high officials attended.

The Supreme National Defense Council approved the proposal to issue regulations for compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and textiles. The regulations will become effective instantly.

Under the new regulations, hoarded cotton yarn and textiles will be compulsorily purchased by the Government. Actual purchase of goods will be undertaken by the China Trade Control Association, and payment will be made through a special deposit placed with the Central Reserve Bank, so that there will be no inflation of currency in circulation.

Cotton yarn and textiles owned by Japanese firms will be purchased by Japanese organizations, under regulations issued by Japanese authorities today.

The system of compulsory purchase of hoarded good will be extended to other items of merchandize in the future.

Sweden's Neutrality Upheld by Premier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 9.—Speaking on the passage of German troops through Sweden, Dr. Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister of Sweden, emphasized the neutrality of his country today. "The Swedish Government has permitted the passing of German troops through Sweden since 1940, but the neutrality of Sweden is not at all changed, nor her sovereignty is in any way violated," he declared. "The idea that Sweden has sided with one of the belligerent nations because of this right given to German troops is absolutely wrong. The attitude of the Swedish Government has not at all changed since the beginning of the war. Neutrality as it is interpreted by the Swedish Government is to maintain friendly relations with belligerent Powers and at the same time maintain similar friendly relations with all other countries."

NEUTRALS MUM ON U.S. DEMAND

No Replies Sent Yet, Says Hull to Press--Anti-Axis Unity Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked by newspapermen whether replies were received from neutral countries to the demand sent by the United States Government to "prohibit entrance of political refugees," at a press conference today. The Secretary of State replied that no country has replied.

The United States demand to prohibit entrance of political refugees to neutral countries has become the object of severe criticism, as it ignores the sovereignty of neutral States. All neutral countries have failed to send any reply to the United States Government on the demand.

Vacations in Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—President Roosevelt who had been visiting Canada since a week ago returned to Washington today. Concerning the trip, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, issued the following announcement today according to reports from Washington.

"President Roosevelt went to Canada accompanied by Admiral William D. Leahy, James Byrnes, Director of the War Mobilization Board, Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator and others, and enjoyed a vacation by fishing at White Fish on the northern shore of Lake Huron."

At the time of the issuance of this statement, Secretary Early was questioned by newspapermen on the report of the President's conference with British Prime Minister Churchill, but Early replied that he could not say anything on the matter.

Cries for Unity

Pointing out the necessity of bringing about strong unity in the anti-Axis camp and demanding further cooperation with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin in view of the current development of the European situation, the New York Herald Tribune under Sunday's date commented as follows, according to a New York dispatch, reports a Stockholm dispatch dated August 8 to the Asahi.

"In order to cope with the European situation, the anti-Axis countries should have the foundation of political unity at least. To this end, the understanding between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt alone is insufficient.

"If the much mooted conference among Churchill, Roosevelt and

(Continued on Page 2)

Biggest Brazilian Vessel, Bargue, Sunk Off Rio Real

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 8.—The Brazilian merchant ship, Bargue, 8,235 tons, which was carrying a full load of crude rubber, was torpedoed and sunk off Rio Real, Sergipe Province, Barzil, on the evening of July 31, the Brazilian Government announced today, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

The Bargue was the largest steamer of Brazil and was used to exchange diplomatic corps between the Axis nations and South American countries after the outbreak of the present war.

Dutra to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Brazilian War Minister, General Enrico G. Dutra, will arrive in Washington on August 16, and during his four weeks' stay will confer with the leaders of anti-Axis forces regarding Brazil's cooperation in the war, United States Government authorities announced today, according to Washington reports.

U.S. Vessel Is Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—One American vessel was attacked by Axis submarines and sunk in the South Atlantic in the first part of July, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports.

Buddhists Reach F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, August 9.—The Buddhist Mission headed by Priest Shundo Tachibana, sent by the Japan Buddhist Association to make a two-year study of Buddhist culture in French Indo-China, arrived here today.

Woermann for Shanghai

Domei

NANKING, August 9.—Dr. Ernst von Woermann, newly-appointed German Ambassador to China, left for Shanghai yesterday, where he is expected to stay for several days in order to make a round of courtesy calls before leaving for Japan.

REICH SMASHES 532 RED TANKS

Toll Claimed in 2 Day E. Front Fight--2 Soviet Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—The German forces on the Eastern Front smashed an aggregate of 532 Red tanks on August 7 and 8, announced the German army authorities today, indicating that on the Eastern Front the Germans have been daily disposing of 100 to 200 Soviet tanks since several days ago.

2 Soviet Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—The German navy sank two Soviet coastal vessels totaling 14,000 tons with full cargo of munitions, according to an announcement issued by the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters at noon yesterday.

Reich Continues Attacks

The German forces which have withdrawn from Orel and Bielgorod are attacking the Soviet forces from the flank and rear, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi. The German army authorities observe that because the Soviet forces have suffered tremendous losses, it would be impossible for them to break up the German rear positions in the Kursk section according to schedule. They predict that the Soviet summer offensive will end in failure.

The west sector of Bielgorod and the north Kharkov now form the major war theaters. A gruesome battle is now in progress between the Soviet forces, surging to recapture Kharkov and the German forces trying to attack them from the flank and rear.

In the Orel section, meanwhile, a terrific battle started at a point some 30 kilometers west of Orel when the Germans counter-attacked the Soviets while driving westward along the Orel-Bryansk Railway.

The next object of the Soviet forces is to take back Kharkov and Bryansk, as declared in a special communique. Another noteworthy development is that the Soviets in the Vyazma section initiated a new offensive one or two days ago. The Soviet power in this section is considerably formidable. At first, the Germans allowed the Soviets to make some headway because the enemy is backed by a large air force inclusive of fighter and pursuit planes. Today, however, the Germans pushed back the Soviets.

On the Mius-Donetz fronts and on the front to the south of Lake Ladoga no large development worthy of special mention has occurred.

On the Kuban front, the German forces have been resisting successive Soviet general offensives. Today, Soviet fighter plane units pounded the Reich positions thrice within 24 hours.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

bor. Now the American people must take revenge on Japan and win the war.

The American people, ignorant of international politics, have swallowed the yarn, hook and bait, and are dancing to any tune set by their Government. Roosevelt talks of the four freedoms and other respectable war aims but the youth of the land are being sent to the front duped or coerced into accepting such tales. The confession of the war prisoners indicates just how.

The United States says it is a nation of freedom-loving people. The United States, however, is not the only freedom-loving nation in the world. Every race or people desires freedom. The United States says that the Axis nations are menacing the freedom of all other nations.

It may perhaps be wholly useless to explain to the American people just how the war started, when the war between the United States and Japan is growing in intensity day by day. But the confession of the war prisoners has shown the utter ignorance in which the American people are being kept and the manner in which the warmongers have played on that ignorance. The American warmongers have designed a materialistic world pattern out of the abundant resources which they boast are America's and they have squeezed the American people into that pattern. They are now ruthlessly sacrificing the American people for the prosecution of their reckless and meaningless war. This may be ascribed to the ignorance of the American people but at any rate they are being treated like cattle for the slaughter house.

Chile's Foreign Minister Arrives in Buenos Aires

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Chilean Foreign Minister Joachim Fernandez arrived at Buenos Aires last night, on his way to Asuncion to attend the inauguration ceremony of the President of Paraguay.

The Chilean Foreign Minister will leave for Asuncion this afternoon, but he is expected to return to this city again, to sign a new Argentine-Chile commercial agreement which is ready for signature. A visit to the United States by the Chilean Foreign Minister is also scheduled.

Superb Highway to Link Tokyo, Shonan; Experts Now Busy on Preliminary Survey

It will become possible to travel by motor car all the way from Tokyo to Shonan City, a distance of 11,620 kilometers, when a plan now being studied by the engineers of the Home Ministry materializes.

To make preliminary studies on the construction of the motor highway to connect Tokyo with Shonan, Tadayasu Iwasawa, Chief of Road Construction Section, Home Ministry, and Kyutaro Ozawa, road construction expert of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, will shortly start on a 40 day journey through Chosen, Manchoukuo and China, according to the Mainichi.

Home Ministry experts are now studying a plan of constructing a motor highway from Tokyo to Shimonoseki. The Tokyo-Shonan highway construction scheme is an extension of the proposed Tokyo-Shimonoseki motorway to Chosen by boring a tunnel under Chosen Straits. From Fusan, Chosen, the highway will pass through the length of Chosen Peninsula to Antung; then entering Manchoukuo, to Changte, Jehol; through China via Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hsuchow, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Swatow, Nanchang, Canton; then entering French Indo-China to Hanoi, and to Shonan via Saigon and Bangkok.

The total length of the highway will be 11,620 kilometers, and, according to the plan in view at present it will be 25 to 50 meters wide. Total construction cost is estimated at ¥25,000,000,000.

COLLEGE HOLDS LAST LECTURES

Tanabe, Amano Give Talks on Dancing, Inca Civilization

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 8.—At the last Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College, held yesterday morning at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, Professor Hisao Tanabe of Tokyo Imperial University lectured on the Japanese Dance, and Yoshitaro Amano, who had resided in Panama, for many years, spoke on the old civilization of Central America.

Professor Tanabe's talk in gist follows:

"My object in this lecture is not to tell everything about Japanese dancing. Historically speaking, ancient mythological dance and foreign importations conspired to produce modern popular dance. I am a student of physics, but have also studied psychology and aesthetics at my university and in the intervals have taken great interest in learning dancing in many Japanese dancing schools. This morning, I want to give you the general basic elements in Japanese dancing.

"All animals share in some ways in dancing. Look at the dog whose emotional expressions are versatile. Man shares this in a certain respect, but he knows how to control his feelings which appear particularly in Japanese dancing. The ruling idea of Japanese dancing is not to set forth the bodily beauty of dancers. Clothes cover the body, and play an important role in dancing. The Japanese are attracted by the beauty of the neck, or the slender form of waist or abdomen.

"The beauty of dancing is maintained through the rational method of keeping the proper center of gravity. I have collected many pictures of women to find out how the beauty of form could be maintained. The way of a Japanese woman's form may be studied from these angles. A Japanese woman's sartorial principle is also very interesting to note. Long sleeves worn by a Japanese woman has much weight in Japanese dancing. I compare these sleeves to the needless measuring the tremor of the earth. If the sleeves are violently shaken, the needless are sure to be pushed out of the place.

Similar to Physics

"In walking about, the same natural form should be preserved in dancing. If it is against natural form, the result will be in the manner of barbarians. The natural form of body and limbs should always be preserved in dancing. The technique of dancing is in strict accord with the law of physics. Every motion obeys the law in order to make dancing orthodox and elegant. The principle of the piston and sliding rod is applied to the forms of dancing in order to give proportional balance of the neck, hands and legs in motion. The Tokyo form of dancing to express nature is more static than that of Sai-kyo dancers: Japanese dancers use the folding fan which forms a part of a circle. With it the dancer symbolizes all manner of natural expressions. The fan with its pivotal weight forms an important instrument of dancing. In short, emotions of man may be symbolized by the use of the fan."

In continuing his lecture, Professor Tanabe declared that the Japanese are great in controlling emotion in the case of disaster such as shipwrecks, etc. He declared the quiet way in which Japanese passengers behave in a vessel. In support of this statement, he told a story of a famous dancer who in the midst of dancing saved himself from being injured by an iron fan thrown toward him by a fencing master from among the audience. The fencing master discovering a vulnerable point in the form of his dancing, threw an iron fan at him. It was then explained by the dancer that he also felt this defective point in his form of dancing learned to rectify it after this incident. "The way of dancing even coincides with the principle of fencing, and in both cultural arts, the same principle is at work," he stated.

The talk by Mr. Amano, who spoke on the old civilization of Central America, follows:

In the first place, the Japanese people seem to regard Central America devoid of any culture before the arrival of Columbus. But this is not so. The source of European civilization is comparatively new. In Central America, there existed the Maya culture which began in 3,113 B.C., as revealed by Mr. Thoman, a declaration which took the scholarly world by surprise. However, a German archaeologist made further investigation and ascribed the founding of the Maya Empire in the autumnal equinox (September 22) or 3,373 B.C., which was the date of the eclipse of the sun. In those days, the European forefathers lived in forests without any culture. No wonder, Central America thinks that she is the old world. In the first century, the new Maya Empire arose. During the interval, the race destroyed the old Maya culture and ruins of the splendid pyramids remain even at present.

In Peking, the Shikin Castle was considered as one of grandest achievements of man. But the temple in Central America was of much grander scale. Then came the Aztecs whose empire was handed down to Cortez, the Spaniard. The literature of these Mayas show their wonderful progress of physical science. The Mayas had the method of counting with unit of twenty instead of ten as we do now. Mathematical idea of Europeans belongs to much later date. The calendar of the Mayas was incomparably superior. They mentioned the principle of the leap year. Their calendar, and fine calculation were made from astronomical observation. Therefore, the civilization of the Central Americans was of much more advance character than that of Europe.

Describes Inca Race

Now then, let me tell you something about the Inca civilization of South America. There are three points to be observed. First, in Brazil, there lived a roving race who knew nothing of pastoral life. Second, there lived another race who had no idea of metal use. Third, along the Andes there lived divine races fighting each other in the district extending 5,000 kilometers. The Andes range is a vast plain with high mountains. These races knew the use of metal and alloy. In fact, the founder of the the Inca Empire reached its highest point of development. We call it the Inca Empire, but in reality no such Empire existed.

Explanation as to the origin of these races is varied. A great many etymological similarity with the Japanese is painted by some scholars. Some consider that they must have come from Annam and Siam. But there is no definite proof. The Incas discovered the fact that water rises to its original place. This escaped the notice of the Romans. Observation of their stone walls reveals their wonderful attainment in engineering. Their political system with the King in his absolute right showed a great development in political ideas. They had a great many practical laws showing their high grade of civilization. Their marriage laws were also based upon the principle which show that married couples form the factor of the State. The King with the advice of the people arranged marriage. Communication roads and other social work still remain today which are the wonders of modern scholars. The system of conveyance was also developed. But curious to say, they had no letters. Therefore, they communicated their wishes by means of tied-ropes.

Mr. Amano pointed out the fact that from these observations, the Japanese can learn a great many lessons from the Incas. He also pointed out that the Japanese are indebted to the Incas for quinine which is a useful drug to man. "Medicine was greatly developed by them and they even operated on the brain with success. But no documentary evidence remains now except a few scattered tradition," he declared.

EXPLORERS END S. BORNEO TRIP

Much Valuable Data Is Garnered on Life In Barito River Basin

Domei

BANJERMASIN, August 8.—Having successfully explored the entire length and breadth of the Barito River Basin extending far into the interior of South Borneo in a period of some 70 days, an exploration party under commission of the Naval Administration returned here recently.

The party, comprising staff members of the Naval Administration and civilian explorers, is one of the two parties sent out by the Naval Administration with the commission to study the lay-out of the country, disposition of natural resources, and customs and manners of living of the aborigines found in the basins of the Barito River in South Borneo and of the Makaham River, East Borneo.

The other party, which has not returned yet, is somewhere in the upper reaches of the Makaham River.

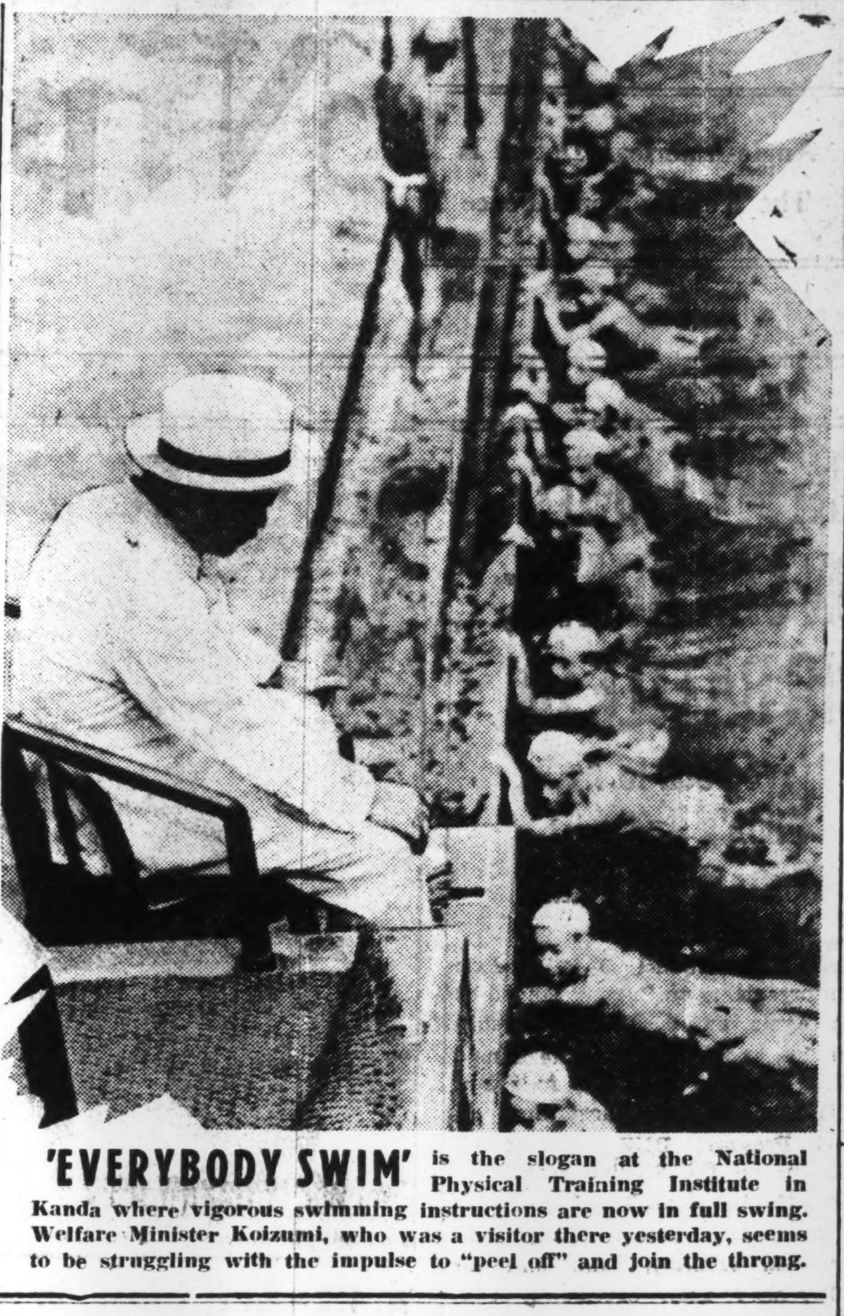
According to the report made by the returned party, their trip to and from the source of the Barito River, which sometimes is referred to as the "Mother" of South Borneo, required more than 70 days. They stated that it was in mid-July that they finally reached the source of the river after overcoming many hardships and difficulties.

As tremendously large, muddy and sluggish as the Barito River is in its lower basin, they stated, it gets swifter in the upper reaches and moreover, in the upper-most part it is not at all rare to find its flow interrupted by a fall over a precipice measuring no less than two meters in height.

They added that these unexpected breaks in the topography of the country presented them with additional difficulty in making progress upstream.

As for the Dayaks whom they found inhabiting the upper reaches of the Barito River basin, they stated that they noted nothing ferocious to mark them as head-hunters, on the contrary, they were very friendly and peaceful. They added that in some localities, they were heartily welcomed by these aborigines, and expressed the view that they could become industrious people under Japanese leadership.

They stated also in their report that they have discovered several veins of rich copper and lead ores in the upper reaches of the Barito River.



'EVERYBODY SWIM' is the slogan at the National Physical Training Institute in Kanda where vigorous swimming instructions are now in full swing. Welfare Minister Koizumi, who was a visitor there yesterday, seems to be struggling with the impulse to "peel off" and join the throng.

More Learn Japanese

Domei

BANJERMASIN, August 9.—In ceremonies held on August 7 and 8, the Japanese language school which was opened here on July 1 this year, established three-month courses for women and local youths.

The women's class will consist of 58 members mostly wives of local inhabitants and officials who in addition to learning Japanese will receive training in duties based on the Japanese spirit. The number of students in the youths class Totals 98.

Over 300 local inhabitants, mostly employees of Japanese firms here, are presently attending the school.

Neutrals Mum On U.S. Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Stalin is really opened, the subject for discussions will no doubt be the landing operation on the European Continent. However, it would be impossible to form a strong second front enough to draw 80 German divisions from the Eastern Front from the standpoint of bottoms. Didn't even the Sicilian campaign 'on a comparatively small scale' necessitate immense bottoms?"

FOOD SHORTAGE WORSE IN INDIA

Heated Discussions Held on Problem--Rice Aspect Serious

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 9.—The food policy of the Indian Government was heatedly discussed at today's session of the Indian Legislature, according to reports from New Delhi.

Food shortage in India has become much worse than a year ago, and at present the rice shortage has reached about 2,000,000 tons, according to Indian Government authorities.

Savarkar Resigns

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 9.—Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha Party, tendered his resignation on August 1, on the ground of poor health, but the committee of the Party has decided to hold acceptance of the resignation in abeyance until the next election of the Committee, as now is not the time for such a move according to reports from New Dehli.

The motive for the leader's resignation is not clearly known, but it is reported that he decided on the step because the criminal who attempted the assassination of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, was a member of his party.

Canton Indians Rally

Domei

CANTON, August 9.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, a huge "anti-Britain, aid India" rally was held here this morning under the sponsorship of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Present at the rally were Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province and other high-ranking government officials as well as Japanese military officers and civilian representatives, who encouraged the Indian assembly with their heated addresses.

The director of the Canton branch of the Indian Independence League, in his answer to the words of encouragement said, "We firmly pledge our best to achieve Indian independence."

Meanwhile, all newspapers in Canton dispatched a joint telegram of encouragement to Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian national leader who is now in Burma pushing his anti-British movement.

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